INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913 REGD. NO. B 1068.

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own receive to help Indian Insurance Companies?

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XVII NO. 209--- BOMBAY TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 3 1929 ONE ANNA

REASSURING NEWS FROM SIND

Floods Not Expected to be So Serious as Expected

100,000 MEN FEVERISHLY AT WORK AVERTING CATASTROPHE

To-day's Meeting in Bombay

SUKKUR BARRAGE NOT OUT OF DANGER YET

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Sept. 2.
Flood waters are expected to reach Sukkur to-night. The level at Bukkur is slowly rising. This morning it read 16 1/2 feet and if the level rises beyond 18 the Barrage works will be exposed to serious danger and vast tracts in Northern and Southern Hyderabad as well as Nara Valley and Fuleli and Karachi districts are likely to be submerged involving tremendous destruction.

A HOPEFUL ASPECT

The only hopeful aspect of the situation is that despite unprecedented level of 12 feet at Mithankot for the last four days the rise at Bukkur is now inappreciable a phenomenon which is explained by the possibility of the flood waters sweeping over Bahawalpur State. If the Bukkur level rises to eighteen and not above that only low-lying tracts near the river side are likely to suffer most.

All possible precautions for strengthening the bunds and to evacuate the low-lying tracts are being taken and over a hundredthousand people are working feverishly to avert the catastrophe. Free transhipment of resident, of low-lying tracts is being carried out and arrangements have been made to lodge them in flood camps situated at favourable places.—A. P.

Government Bulletin

BOMBAY, Sept. 2.
The Director of Information has issued the following communique:
"Telegraphing at 6 p.m. this evening, (Monday) the Commissioner-in-Sind says: "The news from the Punjab rivers is reassuring and the floods may be less intense than was anticipated. The discharge at Panjnad, Punjab, was 400,000 cusecs at 6 a.m. this morning, and the rise is slowing down. A discharge of 1,200,000 cusecs here had appeared probable. The previous highest here this year was 370,000 cusecs on August 6th, which raised Bukkur to 16.3 on August 10th. Mithankot read 13.5 feet at 5 a.m. to-day and is rising, which gives a rise of just over one foot since noon yesterday. Bukkur read 16.1 feet yesterday evening and Kotri 22.5.

The maximum flood at Bukkur is expected on the 5th. Special refugee trains are standing ready to move immediately at the stations agreed on, but there are no signs yet of many refugees coming forward.

The Jacobabad-Kashmor line has been restored as far as Unerwah. Beyond that, trollies are being used for assisting in evacuating Kashmor and Unerwah. The Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, Jacobabad, and the Collector of Sukkur report that people are reluctant to evacuate and move into Sukkur and Rohri."—A. P.

GOVERNOR & SIND FLOOD RELIEF

To-day's Meeting in Bombay

The programme for the Sheriff's meeting which comes off to-day (Tuesday) afternoon at 6 p.m. at the Town Hall is as follows:—

The first Resolution will be:—
"That H. E. the Governor do take the chair."

Proposed by: Mr. Meyer Nissim, President of the Corporation.
Seconded by: Sir Leslie Hudson.

His Excellency will then address the meeting and will be followed by the Hon. the Chief Justice.

The second Resolution will be:—
"That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay assembled under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor being convinced of the necessity of giving prompt relief to the people of Sind in their distress caused by floods and cholera resolves that a Fund, to be called H. E. The Governor's Sind Flood Relief Fund, should be created for that purpose and pledges itself to support the said Fund in every possible way."

Proposed by: Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.
Seconded by: Mr. M. A. Jinnah.
Supported by: Sir Dinshaw Petit.

The third Resolution will be:—
"That this meeting resolves that a Committee be appointed with power to add to their number to collect subscriptions and to place the same at the disposal of such agency or agencies as His Excellency the Governor may appoint for the purpose of carrying out the objects of this meeting."

Proposed by: Mr. L. R. Tairsee.
Seconded by: Mr. Meyer Nissim.
Supported by: Mr. J. Addyman, M. L. C.

The fourth Resolution will be:—
"That a hearty vote of thanks be accorded to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for kindly consenting to preside.

Proposed by: Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
Seconded by: Mr. Lalji Naranji.

LEAGUE ASSEMBLY

Persian Prince Opens Session

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Geneva.—The Persian Prince Mahomed Ali Khan to-day opened Tenth Annual Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations.—Reuter.

T. U. CONGRESS AT BELFAST

MR. BEN TILLETT PRESIDES

LONDON, Sept. 2.
"I would throw out as practical suggestion that there should be periodical inter-Dominion conferences of organised Labour throughout the Empire concurrently with official Imperial Conferences or independently," said Mr. Ben Tillett, a member of the House of Commons, in the course of his presidential address in opening the Trades Union Congress at Belfast.—Reuter.

Nizam's Daughter

ENGAGEMENT WITH SIRDAR AL KHAN ANNOUNCED

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 2.
H. E. H. the Nizam announces through a Gazette Extraordinary the betrothal and engagement of his daughter Kareemunnisa Begum with Sirdar Ali Khan. The bride-groom-elect is a member of the Nizam's family and is at present in England as a State scholar undergoing a law course. The marriage will take place shortly.—A.P.

M. SHAUKAT ALI

Won't Proceed beyond Delagoa Bay

PROTEST AGAINST RESTRICTIONS

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Pietermaritzburg.—It is understood that Maulana Shaukat Ali, who is due at Delagoa Bay to-day will not proceed further unless conditions imposed on his visit to South Africa by the Government are modified.

The Executive of the South African Indian Congress will meet at Durban on September 7 to consider the question.—Reuter.

Alexandria.—Sir Percy Loraine has arrived here.—Reuter.

Sequel to Expulsion of Students

STRIKE IN PRESIDENCY COLLEGE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.
The students of the Presidency College went on strike to-day as a protest against the principal's action in expelling some 24 students from the Eden Hindu Hostel following the alleged noisy demonstration in connection with the celebration of the death anniversary of a fellow student. A negligible minority attended, and classes were not held. A large number of students picketted outside the college. The principal, Mr. Barrow, is trying to reason with them.—Free Press.

BOMB EXPLOSION

Zamindar & Policeman Injured

LAHORE, Sept. 2.
Yet another bomb explosion is reported to have occurred at village of Sidh, Majara near Garhshankar, in Hoshiarpur District, between the night of 30th and 31st August.

It is reported that a constable and a Zemindar received injuries as result of the explosion. No arrests have so far been made and the matter is in the hands of the police.—A. P.

TAMIL NAIDU CONFERENCE

IMPORTANT RESOLUTION PASSED

VEDARANYAM, Sept. 1.
The Tamil Nadu Conference reassembling in the afternoon adopted resolutions condemning the policy of "repression" launched by the Government and expressing sympathy with the victims of "repression," exhorting greater support to Khadi and the boycott of foreign cloth. Other resolutions for removal of untouchability drink evil and the enrolment of Congress members were also passed. The Conference was then dissolved.

Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel will be leaving to Mannargudi to-morrow.

BOMBAY GOVT. AND FURTHER REFORMS

Recommend Abolition of Dyarchy & Fully Elected Council

SEPARATION OF SIND IMPRACTICAL

Separate Electorates to be Abolished with Joint Consent

BOMBAY, Sept. 2.
Abolition of Dyarchy, if this is found possible, and an entirely elected Legislative Council are the most important recommendations made by the Bombay Government in their memorandum to the Simon Commission, which was recently distributed to members of the Bombay Provincial Committee co-operating with the Commission.

Other recommendations include
(1) No separation of Sind;
(2) No lowering of the electoral franchise;
(3) Retention of residential qualification for members of the Legislative Council (a minority of the members of the Government and ministers are in favour of its abolition);
(4) Representation of Non-Mahomedans in Sind to be increased by the provision of two more seats for them;
(5) An additional landholders constituency for the Southern Division with one seat allotted to it;
(6) Abolition of communal electorates, if it can be secured with the consent of both parties as in the case of the Lucknow Pact;
(7) A Provincial Public Services Commission to deal with the recruitment to all provincial services.

In the opinion of Bombay Government, the working of the present system of administration both in the Reserved and Transferred departments has not been unsuccessful. Dyarchy, however, as has been admitted by its authors, has obvious defects, and the Government of Bombay are strongly of opinion that it should be wholly discontinued if this is found possible.

DO AWAY WITH NOMINATED M.L.C.'S.

As regards the Legislative Council, which should entirely elected, it is obvious that at any rate during the first few years certain safeguards would be necessary if all departments of Government are to be transferred to the control of such an elected Council. In the opinion of Bombay Government there are three alternative methods by which such safeguards could be provided.

If it is decided to transfer all departments to the control of an elected Council, the Government of Bombay recommend that in place of the present system of four members of Council in charge of the Reserved departments and three Ministers in charge of the Transferred departments, a unitary Government should be set up, making no distinction between Reserved and Transferred subjects, with a Cabinet consisting of five members chosen from the elected members of the Legislative Council. The members of the Government should be chosen by the Governor, but in order that the system of joint responsibility may be introduced in the Government, there should be a Chief Minister who should submit the names of the other four Ministers for the approval of the Governor.

The members of the Cabinet should be appointed for the lifetime of the Council and should be removeable only by the Governor or by a vote of no-confidence carried against the Government in the Council after due and adequate notice that such motion is to be moved. The Government of Bombay recommend that the salaries of the Ministers and of the President of the Council should be fixed by an act of the Local Legislature, so that it would not be possible for the Legislative Council to reduce them without an amendment of such Act.

One method of providing the necessary revisory control over a Government constituted as proposed above would be to give the Governor such powers of certification and veto as are necessary. The Government of Bombay are, however, of opinion that it would be inadvisable to place such large powers in the hands of one individual, nor would it be fair to any single man to have such responsibility placed on his shoulders.

SUGGESTION OF AN UPPER HOUSE.

Another alternative which is favoured by some members of the Government is to bring into being a Governor's Council which should be presided over by the Governor and which should consist of four members—two Indians and two Europeans. These members should preferably be nominated by the Governor and should hold office for a period of five years. The duties of this Governor's Council would be to act as a Second Chamber or Upper House with full powers of revision. They would not have the power of veto, but would have the right to refer back to the Legislative Council any Bill or portion of a Bill with which they were not in agreement and would at the same time be given authority to defer action being taken by any Minister or by the Cabinet as a whole on any matter so referred back. Such power of referring back should not be exercised more than once with regard to the same proposal.

As considerable difference of opinion exists among the members of the Government of Bom-

(Continued on page 5).

HUNGER STRIKE IN LAHORE JAIL ENDS

Prisoners Yield to Jail Committee's Persuasion

COMMITTEE RECOMMEND RELEASE OF JATIN DAS

LAHORE, Sept. 2.
As a result of the intervention by the Punjab Jails Enquiry Committee the undertrial prisoners in the alleged Conspiracy Case at Lahore have agreed to bring their hunger strike to an end. Before leaving the Committee made the hunger-strikers drink some milk.

JAIL COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT.
RECOMMEND RELEASE OF JATIN.

The members of the Sub-Committee of the Punjab Jails Enquiry Committee, who succeeded this afternoon in bringing about the termination of the hunger-strike undertaken by the accused in the Lahore "conspiracy" case, in a statement to the press, say:

"We, the undersigned members of the Punjab Jails Enquiry Committee, desire to make the following statement as to the circumstances which led to the discontinuance of the hungerstrike of the Lahore "conspiracy" case prisoners. In deference to our sincere desire and at our earnest request, and further, in view of the condition of Jatindranath Das, one of the hunger-strikers, Bhagat Singh and all others have discontinued from five to-day the long-drawn hungerstrike. We were encouraged in tendering this advice by the reasonable attitude of the Government, which we observed throughout our one full week's sittings in Simla, the kindly and sympathetic view of the case taken by Lieutenant-Col. Barker, who spent nine hours with us in jail and arranged to bring together all the prisoners in the Borstal Jail, and the co-operation that we received from prominent Congress leaders with whom we conferred in the Borstal Jail and at Pandit Santanam's house. We earnestly expect that in view of the critical condition in which Jatindranath Das is lying in jail, the Government will be pleased to order his release immediately."

The statement is signed by Messrs. Dunichand, Mehtab Singh, Abdul Huq and Mohanlal.

Jatindranath Das is lying in a semi-conscious condition, and there is very little hope of his recovery.—A.P.

MEMBERS OF PUNJAB JAIL INQUIRY INTERVIEW HUNGER-STRIKERS

LAHORE, Sept. 2.
Several members of the Punjab Jail Enquiry Committee including the Inspector-General of Police, Sardar Bahadur Mahdtab Singh Choudry, Afzal Haq, Lala Dunichand of Ambala and Bai Bahadur Mohan Lal saw this morning the hunger-strikers in the Central Jail and the Borstal institution, and it is reported requested the hunger-strikers to give up their strike pending the decision of the Committee and promising to do their best to meet their demands.—Free Press.

CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS

PUNJAB JAIL INQUIRY COMMITTEE'S UNANIMOUS DECISIONS

LAHORE, Sept. 2.
It is understood during the preliminary conference of the members of the Punjab Jail Enquiry Committee the following unanimous decisions were arrived.

1. There will be no racial distinctions such as is obtaining at present between Europeans and Indians, (2) Political prisoners will be divided into two classes ordinary and special. The special class prisoners of C. Grade will get twelve annas per day for their diet and those of B Grade one rupee per day while the members of A Grade will be called 'star' class prisoners will be given all possible comforts both in respect of diet and habitation. In cases of need, they will be given facilities of electric fans and electric lights and taken to hills when advised. (3) Any one arrested will be produced before the Magistrate within twenty-four hours whether for remand or trial and at that time the Magistrate will mark the classes to which they will belong, and since then they will enjoy privileges attached to the class as recommended.

It is further understood the Government is unbending on the question of giving special facilities to prisoners convicted of offences including moral turpitude such as robbery, murder or attempt to murder.—Free Press.

NADIR KHAN'S APPEAL TO INDIANS

MONEY URGENTLY NEEDED

PREVIOUS SUCCESS THREATENED

THULL CITY, Sept. 2.
The Khilafat Committee of Thull wires as follows.—

Nadirkhan is making strenuous efforts to realise Afghanistan and improve the present complicated situation, but he is in need of money. In a weekly paper, "Islah," he has appealed to Indians for help. If he does not get help in a week, his success is threatened. The attention of the Central Khilafat Committee, Congress, Jamiutul-Ulama and newspapers is drawn to this appel.

Mymensingh.—Several persons have been arrested and five unlicensed guns reported to have been recovered by the police in the course of a raid in the neighbourhood of Madhupurgarh (forest tract.))—Free Press.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

N. Y. Futures 7 to 10 Points Higher

UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER

Bombay, Sept. 2.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market opened firm on unfavourable weather and advanced further on unfavourable Western Belt Forecast and Bull support. October fluctuated between 1900 and 1920 while January after opening at 19.44 advanced to 19.61 at 11-53 a.m. The market closed at a net rise of 1 to 10 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 10 points to 19.35c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market advanced 8 points and spot cotton prices improved 5 points at 19.15c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market after opening unchanged declined 5 to 3 points on long liquidation. Spot Cotton sales amounted to 6,000 bales.

LATEST CABLE ADVICES.

Latest weather report received here this morning shows light rain in Texas Gulf Coast. Severe drought continues over the Western belt. Mr. Theo Price cables that the drought is doing real damage. Private crop estimates suggest that the next Government report will be 15 million bales. Think advance has discounted damage. Messrs Munds & Winslow who seems to have grasped the situation correctly state in one of their latest cable that the drought is reducing crop estimates. The market looks higher until next Bureau day when the Government report will prove damage exaggerated.

PRIVATE CROP ESTIMATE.

—:o:—

"The Daily News Record" estimate condition 57.2 per cent indicating a crop of 15,350,000 bales against 68.8 per cent. indicating a crop of 14,973,000 bales last year at this time of the yera.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—

"Spinners takings so far this season are 810,000 bales."

"Daily New Record: Crop 1,53,50,000 bales; condition 57.2 per cent. Drought continues." Reuter:—

"Market opened firm on unfavourable weather and advanced further on unfavourable Belt forecast and bulls support."

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following telegrams from their Liverpool friends dated 31st August 1929:—

Messrs. Reiss Brothers:

"Continuation drought reduction private estimates."

"Causing apprehension expect higher."

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

—:o:—

ABSENCE OF RAIN

Liverpool, Aug 31.

The wheat market ruled firm on reports of absence of rains in Argentine. October closed at 9s. 9-1/2d. at a rise of 1-5/8 and March closed at 10s. 6-3/4d. at a rise of 1-7/8d. The Chicago market was also firm and prices advanced on increased buying. Closing quotation for September was 134 i.e. a rise of 1-5/8 December advanced 1-3/8 cents at 143-3/8 and March option rose 1-5/8 cents at 149-5/8.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

	F. P Bales
	1929-30
Receipts to date 31-8-29	459000
Receipts Yesterday do	45000
Exports to date do	237000
Stock at Ports 30-8-29	662000
Stock Interior Towns do	194000
Stock Liverpool 30-8-29	809000
Visible Supply 30-8-29	1641000
Quantity in Sight do	659000

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 2.

The local market opened quiet at Rs. 349|2 for Broach A.-M. delivery. There was a small turnover of business at the outset and prices after a slight improvement gradually declined to Rs. 348|6 on long liquidation. Liverpool opening cables were quiet and the market closed at 5.30 p. m. as under:—

Broch A M 348/8
Oomra D.-J 312/8
Bengal D-J. 264

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 2.

Sept. 245 50
Dec. 223 60
March 218 80

ROOM RATE

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 2.

Bengal D./J.	265
Broach A./M.	349
Oomra D./J.	313
Southern A./S.	325
Southern/Western Ready	325

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

100	Toyomankwa Kesha	Abhor	279
100	Do.	Ellichpur	274
100	R.D. Tata & Co.	Khamgaon	283
100	Do.	Sujalpur	285
100	Japan T. & Co.	Ranala	270
200	Do.	Ujjain	290
100	Ralli Bros.	Manavaddar	330
100	S.J. David	Bhilwara	248
100	A. Damodar	Pandhurpur	300
100	G.G. Kesha	Nagar	265
100	Do.	Yeotmal	301

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready. Average.
Bengal Superfine	235	
Bengal Fine	225	
Bengal F.G.	220	205
Sindh-Punjab Fine	225	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	220	205
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	305	275
Nagpur Savner Fine	305	275
Yeotmal Fine	290	270
Arvi Fine	290	260
Amraoti Fine	275	260
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	275	260
Mulkapur Fine	265	240
Khandesh Fine	255	230
Muthia Fine	225	215
Muthia F.G.	215	205
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	280	265
Purna F.G.G.S.	280	265
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	280	265
Indore/Ujjain Fine	280	
Burwah-Sanavad Fine	280	265
Surat Fine		
Broach Fine		
Westerns M.G.		
Cambodia	405	
Miraj/Sangli		
Compta Good		
Jmja	445	
Busoga	455	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

31/8/29	This year.
Khandesh	400 365,837
Central India	435 392,022
Barsi and Nagar	251 263,289
Hyderabad-Gaorani	85,586
Berar	495 792,419
Central Provinces	393,745
Total Oomras	1,581 2,292,898
Dholera	8 249,115
N.-W. Provinces	62,338
Rajputana	85 51,853
Sind-Punjab	325 135,491
Broach	287 196,453
Coompta & Dharwar	1,462 137,799
Westerns-Northerns	1,609 67,321
Cocoanada	1 6
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	402 40,357
Persian	1,774
American	11,719
Egyptian & African	109,383
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	47
Total	5,760 3,356,587

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

1st Sept. to 29th Aug..

In full-pressed Bales.

31/8/29	This year.
Europe	3,725 947,342
Japan & China	3,500 1,781,755
Coast Ports	20,379
Up-country by Rail	143,436
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	21,840
Total	7,225 2,914,752

LONDON DISCOUNT

Bombay, Sept. 2.

3 months Discounts 5 1/2 per cent

6 months Discount 6 1/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5-1|2 p.c.
Call Money 1 1/2 per cent.
1 month 2 per cent.
Three Months 2-1/2 per cent
Six months 4 per cent.
Twelve months 4 1|4 per cent.
Tone of Money market:— Easy
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 p. c

STOCKS AND SHARES

Tata Steel Shares Firm

UNDERTONE GOOD

Bombay, Spt. 2.

Mill shares opened steady today and after a small relapse prices steadily advanced. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 745 and after declining Rs. 2 closed at the top of Rs. 752. Fazals opened at Rs. 567 and after declining to Rs. 565 improved to Rs. 574 and closed at Rs. 572. There was some demand for Tata Hydro shares which opened at Rs. 1222 and closed at Rs. 1225. Tata Steel shares ruled firm. Defds. opened at Rs. 233 and after decining to Rs. 231 improved to Rs. 237 and closed at Rs. 236.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

Bombay Dyeing 745, 43, 50, 49, 52.
Century 320, 20, 26, 25.
Colaba N. 125.
Crescent N. 92.
Fazul 566, 70, 69, 74, 72.
Indore 377, 78.
Madhowji N. 31.
Nagpur 180, 86, 85.
New Great 171, 73-2.
Pearl 418, 28, 27.
Simplex 45, 38, 43-2.
Swadeshi 413, 15.
Burma 745, 47.
Hydro 1222, 27, 25.
Tram 136, 36-14.
Deff. 233-2, 37, 36.
Ord. 63, 62-14, 64-4, 63-10.
Bundi 17-12.
Indian 261, 65, 63-2.
Katni Ord. 196, 93, 96-14.
Alcock 396- 10.

—:o:—

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS

Bombay, Aug. 31.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 342|8.
Apollo 60 nil 3/7
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 160
Bharat (500) 10y, 77-8.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 752-8
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) nil 160.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20,
Century 100, 325
Central India 100, 485
Colaba Land Mills 125.
Crescent 100, 92-8
Currimbhoy 250, nil 102-8
David 250, nil 225.
Dawn 250 467-8.
E D Sassoon United Ord. 0/7/9 0/7/6.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 138-12
Edward Sassoon 200 200 ni 83-12.
Elphinstone 100, 7-8
Fazulbhoy 230, 572-8
Finlay 100 10y. 98/12.
Framjee Petit 1000, nil. 180.
Gokak 100, 150
Gold Mour 100, nil. 90.
Hindustan 100 6y 155c.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 141-4
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 7s 1035
Indore Malwa 100 12/21 378-12
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Sughji 1,000, 10y. 1600
Kastoorchand 100, nil 11
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 86/4
Kohinoor 10, 105 175
Laxmi Cotton 200, 10 xd. nil, 1542/8.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1275.
Madras United 250 7/8i 440
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 860
Mathradas 50, nil. 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65
Minerva 100 nil 88.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 88.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd 156/4.
New City of Bombay 73-12.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 467 173-2
Osmanshahi 75 2|4y 45.
Pearl 210 327-8
Phoenix 100, 326/4.
Premier 10 nil 2-6.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk of 65.
Sholapur 1000 10f. 4775
Simplex Mill 44/6
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 8-4.
Swadeshi 180, 20, 415
Tata Mill 25, nil. 32/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2290.
Western India Spinning 1,000 of 900

BANKS.

Bank of India 30/2 8 xd. 100
Baroda 5500 0/8 xd. 77/8
Central 200 xd 18-8.
Eastern £5 dd. 88
Imperial 506, 40f 1400.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 346-4
Union 5/11. 3-5
P. & O. Bank £10. 10f 125.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 80f xd. 17/4
There was good demand for Cement shares. Owing to the approaching Holidays in the absence of fresh business, the market is likely to grind at about present level.

The market will remain closed on the following days:—

Wednesday, 4th Sept., Jain Holiday.
Thursday, 5 Sept. Settlement work.
Friday, 6th Sept. Parsi Holiday.
Saturday, 7th Sept. Parsi New Year.
Monday, 9th Sept. Settlement work.
Tuesday, 10th Sept. Settlement work.

TENDERS:—Out of a total of 27388 shares tendered for delivery though the Clearing House, the following are conspicuous:—

Alcock	337
Bom. Dyeing	403
Bundi	3400
Bombay Steamer	317
Bom. Burma Old	386
Century	359
Crescent	557
Colaba	303
Fazulbhoy	1011
Indore	290
Indian Cement	823
Indian Bleaching	623
Kohinoor	1015
Katni Ord.	580
New Great	358
Nagpur	185
Pearl	749
Pabani	195
Simplex	211
Tata Steel Ord.	9140
Tata Steel Defd.	1987
Tata Hydro	762
Tram	1900

Central India Mining 7/6.
Gwalior Cement 88 10f 88-8
Indian Cement 263/12
New India Assurance 51f. 21|8. 21/10
Punjab Cement 100, 10
Shahabad Cement 10y., xd 142-8
Shivrajpur 20 2/1 xd 21.
United Cement 100 6y, 65.
Katni Ord. xd. 196/4
Katni Defd. 750

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6 802-8
Amritsar Patti 3/10/0f xd. 118-8
Central Provinces 92/8.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97-8.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 75/12.
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6v 8
Larkhana 100 1f 89.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 96.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 85.
Sind Light 100 5/7 64.
Tapti Valley xd. 656-4
Upper Sind 100 nil 84/8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 130 xd
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd 126-4.
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 670
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 136-14
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd 1,225
Tata Power 800, nil 612-8.
Karachi Electricity 100 2/12 152-8.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 145

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1150.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 218/12
Mahmad Manufacturing xd. 290
New Berar 500 70y 793/12
New Mofussil 400 30y. 515.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y. 395.
Volkart U. P. 50/0/30y 482-8.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 40
Empire of India Life 100 30|52 1905
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/ 11.
New India Assurance 6y. 21/10
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 2040
Vulcan 100 08/0y xd 6/8.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 120 6y, 305|12
Attock Oil 1, nil, 38.
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200, 505.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 25, 12 22|8
Burma Uganda 80 nil 23-8
Burma T Corporation 745
Burma Crop. 10 As. 10 by 12
Indian Radio Ord. 355 def. 370.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8 172-8.
Kemp 200. 15 196-4.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 132/8
Scindia Steam 9-15
Tata Construction xd 42.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 13/16.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 27/32.
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1-5 27-32.
Banks Selling D D 1-5 27-32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 Jan.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8. Cash.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 15/16 Cash.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 sept
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1-6 1-4 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 15th Sept.
NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278.
Banks Selling T T 278
Banks Buying T T 277
PARIS —
Banks Selling D D 921
Banks Buying D D 930
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 942
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 120 1/2
Banks Buying 60 days 127 1/4
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 133 3/4
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 161
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156.
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.84 11/16 31st ulto.
Shanghai/London 2/4 3/8 2nd inst.
Japan/London 1/11 1/16 31st ulto.
London/Paris 123.90 31st ulto.
London/Belgium 34.870 31st ulto.
London/Switzerland 25.18 3/4 31st ulto.
London/Italy 92.70 31st ulto.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4/4/11 1/2 30th ulto. £4/4/11 1/2 31st ulto.
Silver London Ready 24 1/4 30th ulto. 24 3/16 31st ulto.
Silver London Forward 24 3/8 30th ulto. 24 5/16 31st ulto.
Silver New York Ready 52 13/16 30th ulto. 52 1/2 31st ulto.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 1/2 per cent. 30th ulto. 5 1/2 per cent 31st ulto.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 6 3/16 per cent 30th ulto. 6 1/4 per cent. 31st ulto.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 1-1/2 per cent. Nominal 3 Mos 3 per cent. 6 Mos 4 per cent. 12 Mos 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone::—Easp.

Tone of Silver.—Uncertain. China and India bought and sold.

—:o:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 2.

3.1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 68/5
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91/4.
4 per cent Loan due 1937-37 Rs 90/10
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs 78.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96|2.
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 90/0
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98.
5 per cent Loan 1939-44 Rs. 96-5.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 102-3.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/8
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 105.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—16th September settlement 3-1/2 per cent
Rupee Paper Rs. 68-1.6 5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 102/1/0.
Tone of Market:—Dull.

Tata Iron Ord. 63-14
Tata Iron Defd. 236-4

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 113
Assur. Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c 104.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F.P.) 80.
Kohincor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro. B. 8 108-12.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7 1/2 pc. 103.
Andhra Valley B/8, 108/8
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F.T 90

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Tata 1st Pref. 135
Tata 2nd Pref. 74/4
Andhra Pref. 990
Tata Power Pref. 1025
Tata Hydro Pref. 1075
92

BULLION

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

London Ready 24/4
London Forward 24/6
China Op. 2/4/10 Cl. 2/4/10
America Cent opening 52/10
Ready 55/3.
Bhadra Opening 55/3, Closing 55/4
Asho Opening 55 2 1/2, Closing 53 3 1/2.
Tejmandi Bhadra 0-8-0
Asho 14

GOLD.

Gold Ready 21/7
Bhadra 21/7/6
Asho 21/7/9
N City 21/10/6
N Manor 2 1/9/6

LONDON BULLION MARKET

—:o:—

We have received the following weekly letter from Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. dated London 14 Aug:—

Gold—The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £ 140,180,545 on the 7th instant (as compared with £ 141,375,687 on the previous Wednesday), and represents a decrease of £ 13,725,770 since the 29th April 1925 — when an effective gold standard was resumed.

About £ 866,000 of bar gold from South Africa was on offer in the open market yesterday and was disposed of at 84s/11.3/8d per fine ounce. £500,000 was taken for a destination not disclosed and the Bank of England secured £311,000 of the balance, £42,000 was taken for the Home and Continental trade and £10,000 for India.

No gold was taken for the U. S. A. yesterday although the exchange was favourable to the export of gold to that quarter, but withdrawls amounting to £1,025,000 were made from the Bank of England to-day for shipment by the fast steamers sailing for New York to-day and to-morrow.

The following movements of Gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced, showing a net efflux of £759,967 during the week under review:—

	Received	Withdrawn
August 8th	£ 150	£— —
" 9th	£ 7	£2,000
" 10th	£ 8,393	£— —
" 12th	£— —	£10,233
" 13th	£ 311,100	£ 2,000
" 14th	£— —	£1,065,384

The receipt yesterday was in bar gold from South Africa and the bulk of the amount withdrawn to-day was in bar gold for New York.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 3rd instant to mid-day on the 12th instant:—

Imports	
British West Africa	£ 31,534
British South Africa	£1,145,445
Other countries	1,428
	£1,178,407
Exports	**£**
France	3,680,492
Germany	30,735
Switzerland	30,727
Austria	18,275
British India	22,776
Straits Settlements	27,596
Other Countries	15,620
	3,826,221

The Transvaal gold output for the month of July last amounted to 889,480 fine ounces, as compared with 856,029 fine ounces for June 1929 and 867,211 fine ounces for July 1928

SILVER

The market has been quietly steady fluctuations in prices during the week having kept within the limit of 1/8d. A small enquiry has been maintained from the Indian Bazaars, mostly to cover bear commitments but China has been inclined to work both ways, although orders were generally limited to prices slightly outside those ruling. American operators have been rather inactive, and although inclined on occasion to support the market, have been sellers on balance.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 3rd instant to mid-day on the 12th instant:—

Imports	£
Germany	14,504
France	61,663
U. S. A.	10,780
British India	68,464
Canada	14,989
Other countries	4,517
	174,917
Exports	
British India	135,000
Other countries	5,583
	140,583

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sep. 2.

Castor Seeds Delivery Mar Opening Rs. 49/7 Closing Rs. 49/13/6
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 56/2. Lowest Rs 56/- Closing Rs. 56/5/6.

This exchange will remain closed on 3rd and 4th inst being Jain Holidays.

PRESENT WHEAT SITUATION

—:o:—

REACTIONARY TONE

The following weekly letter issued by Messrs. Newall & Clayton dated Liverpool 5th August states that there is ample supply for some time to come:—

For the first time since the big advance in prices started just over two months ago the Wheat markets have developed a really reactionary tone, and as can be seen from the above daily quotations, an appreciable decline has taken place during the past week. Although weather and crop developments in the principal producing countries have not shown any real improvement, the piling up of supplies in the United Sates, in consequence of the movement of the Winter crop adding to the heavy stocks of Wheat carried forward from last season, has resulttd in a weight of hedge selling which the market has found it difficult to absorb owing to the short intersest being practically eliminated in the recent sharp advance in prices. The demand from Europe has not developed as might have been expected, partly owing to the fact that most Continental countries had previously accumulated large reserves in anticipation of higher import duties and partly on account of the favourable home crops now about to be harvested.

The recent poor response of the market to the continued unfavourable reports from Canada and the U. S Spring Wheat district indicated that to a great extent the poor prospects in North America had been discounted by the recent big appreciation in prices, and that further bullish news would be necessary to stimulate sufficient buying to carry on the advance. A market cannot be "bulled" for ever on the same crop news, and sooner or later must reach a level when fresh constructive developments are essential to prevent the tone from becoming reactionary.

Now that the strike is settled in the Argentine liberal shipments from that country to Liverpool may be expected, as there are still some 80 million quarters of old crop Wheat available, and provided that Plate Wheat shippers can continue to sell Liverpool futures on their offers at a profit, there is every promise of ample supplies for Liverpool for some weeks to come.

The latest news from the principal producing countries regarding the new crop is as follows:—

U. S. A.—Private estimates for tomorrow's Bureau Report point to further deterioration in prospects during the past month, and the average of all the estimates issued is for a crop of only 560 million bushels of Winter Whea against 601 millions a month ago and 679 millions the final estimate for last year. As regards the Spring Wheat crop, estimates average 207 million bushels against 254 million bushels a month ago, and 324 million bushels last year's final figure. Mr. Murray estimates reserves of old crop Wheat at the high figure of 547 million bushels.

Canada—Scattered rains over the week-end were reported beneficial in parts, although generally the crop is believed to have gone too far backward for these to be beneficial. The average private estimates of the Prairie Provinces is for a crop of only 245 million bushels against last year's final figure of 511 millions.

Argentine.—Conditions generally are sill too dry, especially in the Central areas. It is not too late for good rains to fall for the crop to make a good recovery, but these must come in the next two or three weeks or crop prospects will not be encouraging.

Australia.—Light rains have fallen during the past week but are considered quite insufficient, and conditions in the Eastern States are becoming serious. Yesterday's official report regarding N.S.W. was distinctly unfavourable. Western Australia alone gives satisfactory promise.

Europe.—Unsettled weahter in most countries has delayed the harvesting and threshing of the grain crop and fine weather is now needed to prevent further delay. Broomdshall reports a surplus of two million quarters in Jugo Slavia, and prospects of a surplus of 2 1/2 million quarters in Hungary.

Attention will now be diverted from North America to Europe and the Southern Hemisphere particularly the Argentine. The trend of prices will be influenced considerably during the next month or two by the crop developments in these countries, as should anything serious occur with regard to the prospects of the growing crop the present indications of just about adequate world supplies for the current season might easily change to give the implication of a deficiency. Owing to the enormous reduction in the Canadian crop and the smaller prospective supplies from the U.S.A., we do not foresee how Wheat prices can decline materially from present levels, and we think there is a distinct possibility of a further big advance unless satisfactory crops in Europe and the Southern Hemisphere are realised.

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

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for each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.

MALABATI TEA CO. LD., wants PROVINCIAL ORGANISERS in each province and Native States of India, to organise the sale of "Malabati Tea" (leaf) by appointing some supervisors under them. The candidate will be paid Rs. 200|- and Rs. 60|- as T. A. per month; but he must be a registered share holder of the company by investing Rs. 500|- in the preference shares. The said amount is to be paid as soon as selected.
Apply to:—
INDIAN PLANTERS' UNION,
Mercantile Buildings, CALCUTTA.

WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO. LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-300., plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130|- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company: BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

FRETWORK COMPETITION—details will be published shortly. Enrol now. Half anna stamp with postal enquiries. Hornby Agency, 283, Princess Street, Dhobi Talao,—next to James Pearse, Bombay.
T R1862

FOR SALE.—THREE CUP PIRN WINDING MACHINES, Henry Leveseys make of 120 spindles each in good working order. For inspection apply to Box No. 2348, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
N 32770

S. H. MACHINERY REQUIRED—(1) One Marshalls' Tripgear Compound Condensing STEAM ENGINE, to drive Forty Single Roller Gins. (2) One Three Ton, Four Ton, or Five Ton ICE PLANT. (3) One WATER HEATER. All correspondence with fullest details of Machinery should be addressed to:—Messrs. NATHU RAM CHAMAN LALL, Cotton and Oil Factory, Mukt Sar (Punjab).
T R 1848

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.

Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available.

Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED HINDUS OF BOTH SEXES desiring suitable matches in ordinary, inter-sect, inter-caste and inter-provincial marriages and widow remarriages. Apply BOMBAY MARRIAGE BUREAU, POST-BOX 874 BOMBAY, with anna stamp for prospectus.
M 32779

BOOKS.

HOW TO BECOME 'AN EDITOR! —THEN READ A PRIMER ON JOURNALISM' a most valuable books on the subject. Those who have a craving for writing to the press should have a copy. It has been highly appreciated by the press and the public. This is the only standard book on Journalism. Price Re. 1-8. S. K. CHELLIAH, Secunderabad. Deccan.
L 6361

LOAN.

18000 RUPEES LOANS without interest for 10 years granted. New applicants' enlistment continued as per concession rate till 28th October, 1929. Next date for granting loan fixed 31st October, 1929. Ask list of loans distributed and rules. Agents wanted. THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.
L 32711

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

Re: THE MADHORAO SCINDIA MILLS, LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to receive tenders for the purchase of the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills of the Company, situated at Sun Mill Road, Parel, outside the Fort, Bombay, consisting of lands, buildings, plant and machinery.

The lands of the Company admeasure about 52,127 square yards, and the Mill is fitted with 604 looms and 44,320 spindles. The looms were newly fitted in or about the year 1923. Full details of the lands, building plant and machinery will be supplied on application to the undersigned at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House", No. 12-14, Cutram Road, Fort, Bombay.

Forms of tenders can be had at the Office of the Undersigned or at the Office of the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. Payne and Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

A deposit of Rs. 10,000 will have to be made with each tender.

The party whose tender is accepted will have to sign a formal contract with the Liquidators and the Company for purchase of the Mill in terms of draft agreement which has been prepared and which may be inspected at the Office of the Undersigned and which is annexed to the form of Tender. The written acceptance of a tender will constitute a binding agreement between the undersigned and the party tendering whether the agreement is or is not subsequently executed.

If the tender is accepted the deposit made with the tender will be treated as part of the deposit to be paid under the terms of the agreement. If the tender is not accepted on or before the 10th November, 1929, the deposit will be returned.

The undersigned do not agree or undertake to accept the highest or any tender.

Tenders should be addressed to the Undersigned and should be delivered not later than the seventh day of November, 1929.

EBRAHIM G. CURRIMBHOY,
AHMED F. CURRIMBHOY,
Liquidators.

Bombay, dated 2nd day of September, 1929.
32785

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 7th September, 1929, that day being a Public Holiday (PARSI NEW YEAR, GANESH CHATURTHI and SAMVATSARI), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 27th August, 1929.
32774

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "TAMBA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 31st August, 1929, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Members of the ALL-INDIA SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION that Mr. Shankerlal G. Banker, Secretary and sole executive officer of the said Association, filed a Suit O. S. No. 86 of 1928 on behalf of the Association against Messrs. Tanguturu Prakasam Pantulu and Dhara Gopalasastry in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Bappatla, to recover a sum of Rs. 10,000 due from them to the Association, that he, Mr. Shankerlal G. Banker, filed a petition I. A. No. 444 of 1929, under Order 1, Rule 8, C. P. C., praying that he may be permitted by the Court to sue in a representative capacity on behalf of all the members of the All-India Spinners' Association and that the said petition stands posted to 18-9-1929 for hearing and disposal.

(Sd.) G. V. SRINIVASAROW,
Advocate for Plaintiff.
15-8-1929.

Bapatla, Guntur District,
Madras Presidency.
32783

AUCTION SALE

Messrs. BENNETT & CO

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BALAJI SHAMSET STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 112 of 1923 (Fatmabai, wife of Kaderbhoy Noorbhoy Malek and others vs. Ebrahimji Esmailji and others). Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd instant at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:

All those two pieces of Fazandari land (now formed into one) with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Balaji Shamset Street, admeasuring (so stated in the title deeds) about 256 sq. yards, bearing 'C' Ward No. 596, Street Nos. 71, etc., and bounded on the East by the house of Krishna Macoondji Goojar, on the West by the house of Atmaram Fakirji, on the North by Balaji Shamset Street and on the South by a sweeper's passage.

The property realises a monthly rent of about Rs. 630.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Surveyor & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

ABIE'S IRISH ROSE

Featuring:
CHARLES (BUDDY) ROGERS
NANCY CARROLL
and
JEAN HERSHOLT
The Play that ran for Five Years on Broadway!
music Score.
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THE GARDEN OF EDEN

Featuring:
CORINNE GRIFFITH
LOUISE DRESSER
CHARLES RAY.
A Fascinating and Eye-Filling Romantic Comedy of a Modern Eve and her Twentieth Century Adam!

THE CAPITOL

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
A Tense Human Drama!
9 Parts.

JAMES O MURRAY and ELEANOR BOARDMAN in "THE CROWD"

-NEW INDIA-
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	5,00,00,000
,, Subscribed	,,	3,5 05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,27,80,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.

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Call at the Office,
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STARLO DIAMONDS (REGD.)

Guaranteed Hardness lustre and brightness equal to genuine Diamonds NEVER GROWS DULL.

Rate varies from Rs. 3 to 6 per carat.

S. J. SUBRAMANIA CHETTY & CO.
Jewellers and Starlo Diamond Merchants.
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Tel:—"STARLO."

A Timely Tip

for Service & Durability Insist on KATNI FIREBRICKS

For your Next Furnace JOB

Agents
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.

A Sufferer's Wish to Benefit Others

"My Leg is now completely healed."

Profit by Mrs. Harris's Experience and Cleanse the Blood with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Our portrait is of Mrs. E. J. Harris, Church House, Upper Sapey, near Worcester, England, who writes: "Some time ago I suffered great pain from a varicose leg, which became badly ulcerated. After trying several ointments and medicines, which seemed to do no good, I resolved to try Clarke's Blood Mixture, and after having taken one bottle I found great relief. I persevered with Clarke's Blood Mixture and am now glad to say that my leg is completely healed and I am free from pain. I send this testimonial in the hope that others may benefit by Clarke's Blood Mixture in the same way as I have done."

Just as good for Abscesses, Ulcers, Eczema, Glandular Swellings, Piles, Sores, Eruptions.

Of all dealers.—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

BEAUTIFUL
in spite of the hot sun

Giving cool comfort and ample protection against the harmful effect of the sun's hot rays, Icilma Cream, because of the unique and wonderful Natural Water it contains, acts as a stimulant and tonic for the skin, making the complexion smooth and youthful. Non-greasy, and guaranteed not to grow hair, Icilma Cream is the ideal base for Face Powder.

Smooth and silky, Icilma Powder goes evenly on to the skin, adding to the complexion a fascinating gossamer beauty and removing every trace of shine. So fine that it could not injure the most delicate skin, Icilma Powder does not clog the pores.

Icilma
CREAM and FACE POWDER

Vitality

Balance in diet is essential to the healthy growth and vitality of the child. It is not merely a question of the quantity of food a child gets. The important matter is that it should contain all the food elements required to build a healthy body.

A tonic food for all ages

Virol is the food which contains *all* the essential types of nutriment in one supremely digestible form. Even feeble and invalid children have in numberless cases won back to health and vigour on Virol. But the way to *prevent* weakness and ill-health is to put your child on Virol *now*

VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence on growing tissues.

Virol Ltd., Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W.5, England.

SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi..	ALL	16,619
14 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
21 „	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 „	Morea* ..		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India	VESSELS	19,648
12 „	Mantua* ..		10,946
19 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..	WILL	10,602
9 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
16 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 „	Macedonia*..		11,120
30 „	Morea ..		10,954
2 Dec.	Naldera x ..	NOW SAIL	16,088
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi*		16,614
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x .		16,572
11 „	Razmak ..		10,602
18 „	Rajputana*..	FROM	16,568
25 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..		10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India ..	BOMBAY	19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 „	Razmak@ ..	WITHOUT	10,602
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*		16,619
17 „	Morea(Extra).	TRANS-	10,946
18 „	Razmak ..	SHIPMENT	10,602
19 „	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 „	Narkunda*..		16,572
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..	AT	19,648
10 „	Rajputana*..		16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	ADEN	11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

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To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
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BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

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Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
23th Nov. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
19th Dec. ..	Domala ..	8,422
1930		
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
24th „ ..	Domala ..	8,442

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£98

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Honolulu Maru	28th Aug.	7th Sept.
Ganges Maru ..	8th Sept.	18th „
Shinnoh Maru..	24th „	9th Oct.
Sumatra Maru ..	9th Oct.	23rd „

For Particulars apply to:—
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Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
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Box No. 355.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929			
13th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th „	Kiderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan	
27th „	Macedonia*	Colombo, Straits China and Japan	
11th Oct.	Naldera ..	Australia.	
25th „	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China and Japan	
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.	
22nd „	Rajputana..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th „	Macedonia. .	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mcoltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	

* Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay.

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Brisbane	£82
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1929		
4th Sep.	Bandra ..	Busrah viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
6th Sept.	Varela ..	Busrah viaKarachi
11th „	Kragola ..	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesday and Thursdays-Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday-Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort. BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@4Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	31 Aug.	12 Sept.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	a 18Sept
aTokushimaMaru.	5976	16 Sept.	28 Sept.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@2 Oct.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@16 „

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Hakozaki Maru..	10500	5 Sept.	22 Sept.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	19 „	6 Oct.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	3 Oct.	20 „

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong	From Kobe.
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Asama Maru ..	22000	Maiden voyage	8 Oct.

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BOMBAY C. I. D. MAN IN WITNESS BOX IN MEERUT COURT

—:o:—

Accused Advocated Workers' Raj, He Says

170 MEETINGS DURING 1928 GENERAL STRIKE

MEERUT, Sept. 2.

The Bombay Textile Strike in 1928 figured prominently in to-day's hearing of the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case.

C. I. D. Inspector, Mr. Hussain Ali who was attached to the Labour Branch of the Special Branch Police, was examined and cross-examination by the Defence Counsel Mr. Sinha and Mr. Jhabvala and the accused Alwe, Nimbkar and Dange.

Out of the three accused who could not attend the Court on the previous day, Spratt attended to-day, while Viswanath Mukherji, and Shamshul Huda are ill in Jail. It is reported that they have been removed to the Jail Hospital.

Examined by Mr. Mitter, Junior Prosecuting Counsel, witness Mr. Hussain Ali stated that many meetings and processions were taken out by the accused who advocated a general strike, and they advised the workers to prepare for a general strike.

WANTED A WORKER'S RAJ.

Witness also deposed about the meetings in connection with the May Day celebrations in which some of the accused took part. In one meeting the accused Dange said they wanted Worker's Raj and he wanted 1,000 volunteers who should be ready to die.

Cross-examined witness said what he knew the strike at Sassoon Mill was due to a misunderstanding between the workers and the mill authorities and it was ended through negotiations carried by the accused Nimbkar, Alwe and Joglekar. Witness did not know the strike at Kasturchand Mills also ended through their efforts. The general strike in 1928 began on April 3, and ended on October 6. Witness did not know the cause of its end.

There were two Unions of textile mill workers in Bombay at that time, the Bombay Textile Labour Union, under the control of Mr. N. M. Joshi, and the Girni Kamgar Union, of which Mr. Alwe was the President, and Mr. Mayaker, Secretary. In March, a quarrel was going on between Messrs. Alwe and Mayaker.

Mr. Dange at this stage suggested that the question regarding this quarrel was irrelevant.

Mr. Mitter declared that it was not so, and that he would show that some of the accused were trying to oust non-Communists from the Union and put in Communists.

The witness continued that Alwe suspected Mayaker of misappropriation of funds, and leaflets were later issued, announcing the dismissal of Mayaker. During the strike of 1928, the Girni Kamgar Union stood for a general strike.

The advice given by Alwe, Nimbkar and others used to be "hold on." At the meetings, Alwe advocated a general strike and advised millhands to become volunteers for picketting with a view to carry out a general strike. On 3rd April the strike terminated, but they were successful in bringing about a general strike on the 26th of the same month.

170 MEETINGS DURING STRIKE.

During the general strike 170 meetings were held, and witnesses' office had to appoint Marathi reporters to report the proceedings. The witness identified Alwe, Jhabvala, Kasle, Dange, Nimbkar, Joglekar, Ghate and Bradley as having participated in those meetings.

Jhabvala, he said, advocated a Labour Raj, and others spoke in the same strain. They carried Red flags and placards with the inscriptions "Nothing Short of Independence", "Workers of the World Unite" etc. After Mayaker was turned out, Joglekar brought into the Girni Kamgar Union his friends Bradley, Nimbkar and others.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jhabwala, Counsel for the accused Jhabwala, the witness said that Mr. N. M. Joshi had his own Union and the accused Jhabwala was the Vice-President of that Union. The witness did not know if Jhabwala had resigned from the Girni Kamgar Union.

WHAT HIS IDEA OF STRIKE.

Counsel: What is your idea of a strike?

Witness: People going away and not working.

Counsel: For what reason?

Witness: For various reasons, and sometimes for no reason at all.

Witness stated that he usually read the newspapers, but he did not know whether the "Times of India" had characterised the accused Jhabwala as a champion of labourers, in 1928.

Witness stated that Messrs. N. M. Joshi, Ginwala and some other Trade Unionists were opposed to the general strike in the beginning, but they were forced to fall in with the general strike programme. Mr. N. M. Joshi was the President of the General Strike Committee.

JHABWALA NOT A COMMUNIST.

Counsel: In Jhabwala's journal "The Port Trust Kamgar", have you ever read Jhabwala writing "I am not a Communist"?.

Witness: No.

Witness admitted that in 1929, two members of the Workers and Peasants Party wanted to oust Jhabwala from all Unions.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sinha, Defence Counsel, the witness said that he had not attended a single meeting of the Millowners' Association. There was no picketting on the part of employers from April to June, 1928.

Mr. Sinha: You have said that you heard declarations from Labour leaders about the establishment of a Labour Raj. Have you heard declarations from employers about the proposed establishment of an Employers' Raj?

Witness: No.

Cross-exdamined by the accused Alwe, the witness stated that since 1923 there had been three big strikes in Bombay, including the general strike last year. Asked to give reasons for the strike. The witness said that there were no reasons mut that they were due to mischief.

The accused Nimkar cross-examined the witness at length. Replying, witness said that the reason for the strike in Bombay in March last year was misunderstanding between the management of mills and the workers.

WHY WORKERS WENT ON STRIKE.

The witness continued that an agitation among the workers had started because of the new system introduced in the Spinning Department, known as the Double Frame system, and the three loom system in the weaving department. The strike ended as the misunderstanding was cleared.

Nimbkar: Who was responsible for ending the strike?

Witness: Messrs. Nimbkar, Alwe and Joglekar interviewed the Managers and conducted negotiations, and when it was found that the new system was optional, the strike was called off.

The witness stated that the cause of the strike in the Kasturchand Mill was reduction in the wages of blanket weavers. He expressed the opinion that it was a sufficient ground for a strike.

Further cross-examined, the witness deposed that the functions of the Joint Mill Strike Committee were to bring about a settlement. Messrs. N. M. Joshi and four members of the Bombay Legislative Council, of whom three were Justices of the Peace, were members of the Committee, along with Alwe, Nimbkar, Dange, Jhabvala, Ghate and Mirajkar. The joint Secretaries were Messrs. Syed Munwar and Minkar.

DOESN'T KNOW SHORTHAND.

Cross-examined by Dange, the witness said that he did not know shorthand of any description, but used to write his reports in his office after attending meetings and watching the proceedings from some corner or other. He knew that the Textile Workers' Union had appointed a Strike Committee.

Re-examined by Mr. Langford James, witness stated that he had given his answers from his personal knowledge and also as a result of enquiries.

The Court then adjourned till to-morrow.

BAIL APPLICATION TO HEARD ON 4TH.

On the afternoon of the 4th September, Rai Bahadur Raghunath Prasad, Sessions Judge, will hear arguments on the bail application which has been filed by Messrs. Sinha and F. H. Ansari, Defence Counsel, on behalf of a number of the accused.

Thengdi, one of the accused, has received official intimation of his election as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the League against Imperialism.

DADAR SARVAJANIK VACHANALAYA.

The opening ceremony of the Public Hall at Dadar will be performed on the 8th instant at 8-30 a.m. by the Hon. Justice Mr. S. S. Patkar.

The Hall is built on the first floor of the Sarvajanik Vachanalaya by the late Mr. Kashinath D. Dhuru at the cost of Rs. 12,000 and under the management of the Trustees of the Vachanalaya. It is open to the public meetings and other functions of the public nature.

Bombay City & Suburb

—:o:—

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Sind Distress Relief Fund, Sheriff's Public Meeting, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 4-55 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4:

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Dadabhai Jayanti by Gujarat Hindu Stree Mandal, the Mandal Hall, 4-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Sept. 5.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Rugby Football Tournament: Bombay Gymkhana "B" vs. Cheshire Regiment, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

15th Mother's Day Celebration and the 28th Annual Gathering of the Aryan Excelsior League will come off to-day (Tuesday) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Sir Lallubhai Samaldas will preside and give away sweets, prizes and scout badges.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD MUSICAL EVENING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood the students and staff of Prof. B. R. Deodhar's School of Indian Music gave an entertainment at the Brotherhood Hall on Wednesday evening when an appreciative audience listened to the various interesting items by the gifted musicians. Mention must be made of the Sitar recital by Prof. Krishna Rao Mulay. He was followed by Pandit W. Shastri who is well known to Bombay radio fans. Two young ladies, Miss Shanta Amladi and Miss Shanta Koppikar, gave charming musical treat. After light refreshments were served the gathering dispersed.

VIDYARTHI MANDAL, BANDRA

Under the auspices of the above Society, the Mother's Day will be celebrated to-day (Tuesday) between the hours of 4-30 and 6-30 in the premises of the Municipal Marathi School No. 1, when Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale will preside. Mrs. Anandibai Sawant and Dr. Savarkar will address the meeting. An exhibition of handicrafts is arranged by the lady members.

DADABHAI JAYANTI.

Under the auspices of the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal a ladies' public meeting will be held to celebrate the Dadabhai Jayanti to-morrow (Wednesday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Mandal's Hall, Girgaum Back Road. Lady Beheramji Jejeebhai will preside.

MUMBRA SAND SUPPLIERS' ASSOCIATION.

The dealers in Mumbra Sand, particularly those who are carrying on their business of sand by country crafts, have, from the first of this month, formed their Association, under the name and style of "The Mumbra Sand Suppliers' Association," Station Road, 184, Thana, and have appointed Mr. M. N. Sabnis, pleader, as their legal adviser.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagvad Gita at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, on Wednesday, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BYRRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY INSTITUTE UNION.

To-day (Tuesday) being the Anniversary of the late Hon. Mr. Byramji Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., the munificent founder of the Byramji Jeejeebhoy Institution, Charni Road, a Jashan Ceremony will be performed in the Hall of the said Institution at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.), followed by a stirring recital from Firdosi's Shahnameh touching "the world-renowned Warrior Rustom and his battle with Rontan Asfandiad" by Mr. Kaikhoshru Mahiar Kutar, M.A., at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) under the chairmanship of Mr. Ardeshir R. Dalal, I.C.S., J.P. All Parsis are invited to attend.

NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Forms of signature on the Petition to His Excellency the Viceroy regarding restoration of 16d. ratio can be had either from the office of the Secretary of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Dalal Street, Fort, or from the offices of prominent Chambers and Associations.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, BOMBAY

The general meeting of the above Society will be held at the Town Hall at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Tuesday).

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL C. C.

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Thursday (the 5th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office.

S. W. TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. P. G. Kanekar will conduct the class in "Indian Labour Problem."

SYDENHAM COLLEGE STUDENTS' COTTON ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Association, Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta will give a public lecture on "Economics of Raw Cotton" to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. at the College premises. Mr. G. C. R. Coleridge will preside.

INDIANS IN E. AFRICA

—:o:—

Wednesday's Public Meeting

Under the auspices of the Imperial Citizenship Association the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the National Home Rule League, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held on Wednesday, 4th instant at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the People's Jinnah Hall to accord a welcome to the East African Indian Deputation whose leader, Mr. J. B. Pandya, will make a statement regarding the situation in East Africa and to pass the following resolution:—

"This public meeting convened under the joint auspices of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the National Home Rule League and the Indian Merchants' Chamber, welcome the East African Indian Deputation and having heard the statement of its leader, Mr. Pandya, declares its cordial sympathy with the demands of Indians in East Africa for a Common Electoral Roll and equal treatment with Europeans in all matters such as land, Education, and administration; and expresses the earnest hope that the Government of India will give its full support to these demand."

Mr. Meyer Nissim will preside and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Messrs. Hoseinbhoy A. Laljee, J. K. Mehta, K. Natarajan and M. C. Chagla will be the speakers.

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

JANUARY.

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NEW YORK.

The New York market was closed on Monday.

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Sept. 2.

Previous Closing Rate	10.12
To-day's Opening Rate	10.18
Difference	+.06
To-day's Closing Rate	10,17
Difference	+.05

The Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 10 to 12 points but owing to Bombay's selling orders of about 15,000 to 20,000 bales caused weakness and prices after opening at a rise of 6 points closed at a rise of 5 points.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, Sept. 2.

Silver Ready	24	3	0 unchanged
Silver Forward	24	5	0 unchanged

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

Bombay, Sept. 2.

1st Settlement	55	4	0
2nd Settlement	55	4	0

BOMBAY GOVT. AND FURTHER REPORMS

(Continued from page 1.)

bay about the advisability of immediately transferring the subjects of Law and Order and of Land Revenue to an entirely elected Council, it is suggested, if this system is adopted, that with regard to these two subjects, the Governor's Council should have certain rights of direct control. In the event of disagreement between the Legislative Council and the Governor's Council on all subjects in any department except the departments of Law and Order and Land Revenue, the opinion of the Legislative Council should be final, although, as already stated, the Governor's Council should have the right to refer back to the Legislative Council questions affecting all departments with recommendations as to action which should be taken. But with regard to the departments of Law and Order and Land Revenue, in the event of a similar difference of opinion arising, the decision of the Governor's Council should be final and binding on the Legislative Council.

PROTECTING THE "STEEL FRAME."

The Governor's Council should also be responsible for safeguarding the rights of existing members of the All-India Services and all members of such Services should have the right of direct appeal to this Council. It is not suggested that the members of this Council should receive the same remuneration as is now paid to members of the Executive Council.

The third alternative is the constitution of a Second Chamber. The Government of Bombay realise that possibly there may be some difficulty in finding a sufficient number of persons of the necessary standing, education and experience to form a useful and effective Second Chamber and that perhaps the Upper House may draw away from the Lower House some men of standing and experience. They would suggest that this Second Chamber might be constituted so as to consist of from 30 to 40 non-official members, two-thirds of whom should be elected and one-third nominated by the Governor.

The franchise for the Upper Chamber might advantageously be similar to that of the present Council of State. The Upper House would then consist of persons having a high property qualification or large commercial interests or experience of work in the Legislative Council or in municipalities and Local Boards or high academic qualifications. Persons eligible for nomination as candidates should be above 30 years of age.

The Upper House should given the same powers in matters of legislation as the Lower House and the assent of both House and the assent of both Houses should be necessary for the passing of any legislation.

SPECIAL POWERS TO "ELDERS."

Some members of Government are in favour of the Upper House being given certain special powers as regards the subject of Law and Order; some others would extend such powers to Land Revenue also. In all questions, whether legislative or financial, dealing with these two subjects, they would provide that the decision of the Upper House in all cases of difference of opinion between it and the Lower House should prevail.

NO SEPARATION OF SIND.

As regards Sind, in the opinion of the Bombay Government, two members disenting, the proposal for the separation of Sind is both impracticable and undesirable at present. Sind is too small geographically to be formed into a separate province. The population of Sind is also too small for a separate province and there is not enough work for a Governor and three ministers. One member and one Minister are in favour of separation.

Referring to the electorate and the franchise, Government observe that it cannot be said that during the period since the introduction of the Reforms there has been any such change in the educational and economic condition of the people as would render a lowering of the franchise either desirable or necessary.

The Government of Bombay fully realise the importance fair representation of the Labouring and "depressed" classes and consider that this is one of the important questions which the Commission will have to face when considering the questions of electorates and franchise. One Member and one Minister dissent from the view of Government that the existing francise should not be lowered.

Two members of the Government advocate the introduction of a system of indirect elections and have put forward certain suggestions in this direction for the consideration of the Commission.

COMMUNAL ELECTORATES

Dealing with Communal electorates, Government state: "A hope was expressed by the Government of India and by other Governments including the Bombay Government in 1919 that the people might have grown out of the necessity of such electorates by the end of 10 year period. This hope has not been realised. Communal dissensions are worse now than they were in 1919. There have been conscientious efforts on both sides to come to an agreement on the question.

It is difficult to express a very definite opinion as to how separate electorates for Mahomedans have worked. The majority of the Government, two members dissenting, hold the view that separate electorates have accentuated ill-feeling between the two communities. This is what one would ordinarily expect. So long as such electorates exist, candidates of either side make no effort to, and have no inducement to, understand and meet the views of the other side. The Mahomedans' fear that they would not be elected at all in joint electorates is a very genuine one. But reservation would to a considerable extent at least meet this difficulty.

LEAVE IT TO THEIR CHOICE.

Any change in the direction of abolishing separate electorates must, however, be based on agreement between the two communities and cannot be forced on the Mahomedans against their wish. The question is an All-India one and can hardly be dealt with on different lines for each presidency.

The Government of Bombay recommend that express provision should be made by legislation barring courts from premature interference with the Presidents of the Councils or with proceedings pending in Council.

Adverting to the Services, the Government of Bombay are of the opinion that the suspicions and fears that were entertained in 1920 about the treatment of the existing members of the Imperial services have largely disappeared. It is nevertheless desirable to provide proper safeguards for the fair treatment, security and support of the Services. Existing members of the All-India Services should continue to enjoy the protection of the Secretary of State which they have at present. It is agreed that the recruitment of Europeans will still be necessary even after the transfer of all the present reserved subjects. The future recruitment, whether of Europeans or of Indians, for the higher services should be by the Public Services Commission, the new recruits being distributed to the Provincial Governments according to their requirements.

(To be Continued.)

COMMISSIONER OF MEDICAL QUALIFICATIONS AND STANDARD

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APPOINTMENT DETRIMENTAL TO UNIVERSITY'S INTEREST

We understand that at its meeting to be held on Tuesday 10 th instant the Faculty of Medicine of the Bombay University will consider the following proposition which Drs. S. K. Vaidya, G. V. Deshmukh, Goolamhusain V. Patel, Abraham S. Erulkar, Jivraj N. Mehta, Y. G. Nadgir, P. M. Mehta, N. V. Mehta, J. Jhirad and A. G. Viegas intend to move at the meeting:—

"That the Faculty is of the opinion that the appointment of a Commissioner of Medical qualifications and standards contemplated by the Government of India, is detrimental to the best interests of the University; and that the Faculty is emphatically opposed to such an appointment, and recommends that an All-India Medical Council, having representatives of Medical Faculties of all the Indian Universities on it, be immediately created for the purpose."

DR. SHIELS VISITS SANDHURST COLLEGE

—:o:—

PLEASED AT GENERAL STANDARD OF INDIAN CADETS

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The India Office, in a communique, says that Dr. Drummond Shiels yesterday visited the Military College at Sandhurst where he met Indian cadets and inspected their quarters. All cadets, Indian and British alike, live exactly under the same conditions. Major-General Birdwood expressed pleasure at the general standard of Indian cadets, some of whom were most popular members of the College.—Reuter.

WHITLEY COMMISSION

—:o:—

APPOINTMENT OF MEDICAL ASSESSOR

LONDON, Sept. 1.

An Indian Medical officer, Lieut.-Col. A. J. H Russel, has been appointed Medical Assessor to tour with the Indian Labour Commission in the winter.—Reuter.

Rs. 7,000 for Hindu Widow

—:o:—

HUSBANDS' DEATH IN RAILWAY ACCIDENT

Before Mr. Justice Wadia at the High Court, a settlement was reached in the suit filed by Radhabai, a Hindu widow, claiming Rs. 1,20,000 as damages from the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the death of her husband who was killed in an accident while traveling on the company's line.

The Railway Company having agreed to pay her Rs. 7,000, the suit was dismissed by his Lordship, by consent of both parties, who are to bear their own costs. The facts have been already reported in these columns.

DOCK LABDURER IN ROLE OF HIGHWAY MAN

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A SENSATION IN MANDVI

Great excitement was caused at Mandvi on Sunday night when Kasam Hussein posted himself on the road and in true manner of a highwayman challenged every pedestrian and relieved him of his money and other valuable belongings. Kasam who is stated to be a dock labourer has no fixed place of residence. At about 10 p.m. on Sunday night he stopped, one Multani named Laxmi Narayan, at Bhandari Bridge, Mandvi and removed some cash and silver cigrette case from his pocket. He then turned his attention on other pedestrians and robbed them. On receipt of this information a police constable with the help of a Gurkha watchman tried to arrest him, but Kasam tried to escape by assaulting the Gurkha on the head. He then stabbed Lalji Ranchod on the chest as he tried to arrest him. But he was overpowered and handed over to Police. Both the injured men has been removed to hospital. Inspector Vanjara and Sub-Inspector Kothawalla are making inquries into the matter.

"SANJ VARTMAN"

—:o:—

PATETI NUMBER

(The "Sanj Vartaman" Parsi New Year Annual, published by Mr. R. N. Vatchagandhy from Apollo Street, Bombay. Priced at Rs. 2 for Bombay, Rs. 2-4 for India, and Rs. 3 abroad.)

The Parsi New Year Number of the "Sanj Vartaman," an advance copy of which is sent us for review, is a handsome volume of over 200 pages, quite as interesting and instructive as any of its predecessors. The coloured frontispiece, in which a Parsi lady welcomes the New Year "with all good wishes" is quite appropriate. In the editorial greetings an exhaustive retrospective survey is made of the immediate past. The questions of education and unemployment have had their quota of comment and a suggestion is made to consolidate various education endowments into one solid Education Fund. Incidentally "it is enquired" what progress has been made by the Committee appointed by Sir Cowasji Jehangir after an announcement of a princely gift of rupees fifteen lakhs made by him for educational advancement of the community. But with all the drawbacks of the community, supposed or real, the editor strikes an optimistic note and his answer to the question "Are we downhearted?" is an emphatic 'no.'

The selection of articles in this Number is praiseworthy. It is a fact, as stated in the Gujerati section, that in inspite of increasing the size of the volume year by year it has been found impossible to accommodate a large number of articles, thereby disappointing several writers. In the English section the following articles deserve special mention: "Joy of Forgetfulness" by Dr. Walter Williams, 'Early Days of the East India Association," "The World's Roll Call of Greatness" by Hon. Mr. Justice B. J Wadia; "Political Reforms and Communal Tension" by Mr. K. F Nariman"; "Education for the Parsees" by Mr. B K Wadia; "The Cuneiform Rock Inscriptions of Darius at Behistun" by Lt.-Col. M S Irani; "The Parsi Race and its Preservation" by Mr. J J Vimadalal; "The Land Revenue Policy" by Mr. K M Munshi; "The Housing Problem in Bombay" by Mr. M E Joshi, "Go-ahead" by Mr. K S R Iyer; "Iranian Civilization" by Mr. J D Khandalawala; "Will Germany Survive?" by Mr. J. M. Cooper; "The Romance of Bells" by Mr. J B Sanjana; "The Love of God" by Lt.-Col. Davasagar, and "God and Man" (a poem) by Mrs. Meher M Pithawala.

The Gujerati section is equally interesting, covering a wide range of subjects, which should provide a feast of intellectual reading during this festive season.

Mr. Ruston N. Vatchagandhy the proprietor and editor of "Sanj Vartaman," ably assisted by his staff, deserves the gratitude of the reading public on this production.

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The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1929.

Danger in Sind

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News from Sind is grave in the extreme. But a week ago the report was that the worst was over, and that the Barrage was absolutely safe, though the damage done by the floods in several low-lying tracts was even then considerable. Hopes have been sadly belied since and one does not know when the worst fears may come true. Now it almost seems as if the floods from Kashmir, Baluchistan and all the five rivers of the Punjab were conspiring to devastate Sind. The havoc already wrought in the Punjab by the onrushing waters is enormous. The town of Bhakkar on the Indus, containing about 10,000 souls, has been completely destroyed. Leiah, another town to the south, is surrounded by water on all sides. And the number of low-lying villages washed out must be large, though reports from such places are not easily available. The waters of the Indus, swollen beyond all past records, are rushing down, the area of the country under water is reported to be growing steadily, and no one knows what may happen next. Sind Engineers entertain great fears of havoc in the province. The strong Barrage itself can hardly be said to be out of danger. Kotri, one of the beautiful towns in Sind, may be a waste within a few hours.

The gravity of the situation may be gauged from the extraordinary precautions promptly taken by the authorties. They have ordered the inhabitants of all the riverside villages to evacuate forthwith. Free trains are being provided for the transport of refugees and troops have been ordered out to assist in the evacuation. The cooperation of even the Royal Air Force has been enlisted. Preparations for erecting refugee camps have begun, famine measures are being enforced, and doctors have been requisitioned to cope with any possible outbreak of epidemic. Extraordinary precautions are being taken to prevent or minimise damage to the Sukkur Barrage whose fate will have been decided before this morning. Great credit should be given to the authorities for all these prompt measures and for their hard work day and night.

The position, however, is too abnormal for the local authorities to cope with without the unstinted support of the people of the Presidency and of the Government of India. Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon M.L.A. has wired to the Viceroy stating that already vast and irreparable damage has been done to Sind, that crores are needed for the reconstruction of devastated villages and for providing relief to the destitute. He points out that the present resources of the Bombay Government are utterly inadequate for the purpose and appeals to His Excellency to give generous help to the Bombay Government. The appeal is verily the wail of Sind and we trust the Viceroy will respond to it by giving every possible help. It is the duty of the public to cooperate with the authorities whole-heartedly and contribute promptly and generously to the proposed Relief Fund. The Sheriff's meeting will be held to-day in the Town Hall for inaugurating the Relief Fund. This Fund would most appropriately have been named the Central Sind Relief Fund. But we learn from the draft resolutions to be submitted to the meeting that it is proposed to be called the "Governor's Sind Flood Relief Fund" to emphasize the keen personal interest which Sir Frederick Sykes is taking in the work of organising relief. The Presidency cannot be too grateful to His Excellency for the prompt initiative that he has taken in this matter. The proposal to ask the Committee to be appointed at to-day's meeting only "to collect subscriptions and then to place the sum at the disposal of such agency or agencies as His Excellency the Governor may appoint for the purpose of carrying out the objects of this meeting", however, seems to us to be inexplicable. It is a very ill-advised proposal to vest the power of selecting relief agencies in one individual, however, high-placed he may be. It is necessary for the complete success of the Fund that the power should be vested in the Committee elected by the citizens at their meeting to-day. For such a Committee alone can succeed in enlisting the fullest cooperation of the Government and the public. It was the popular character of the Gujarat Flood Relief Committee under the presidency of Sir Purshottamdas and the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee under Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel that mainly contributed to the phenomenal success of the relief work in Gujarat, a success which officials themselves have ungrudgingly admitted and commended. As in the case of Gujarat this is just the occasion when there should be the most intimate and harmonious cooperation between officials and non-officials and this can only be secured when the actual work of relief is carried on, not, as is evidently contemplated by the resolution, by a dominantly official ageney, but by groups of non-official workers, stationed in different centres and aided by officials, where such official aid is essential, whose work is co-ordinated and controlled by a predominantly non-official Central Committee. We trust the needful alteration in the resolution will be made even before the resolution is submitted to the meeting. We would at the same time say, this unhesitatingly that whoever conduets the actual relief work, the people should give their unstinted cooperation to the relief agencies in every possible way.

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A Valiant Champion

—:o:—

A rigid devotion to the safeguarding of constitutional principles, a laudable desire to uphold the rights and privileges of the Legislature over which he presides and an anxiety to vindicate the sanctity of the chair animate the strong letter of protest which President Patel wrote to the Viceroy on May 8 after His Excellency had taken the unprecedented step of addressing a joint session of the Central Legislature virtually to administer a public rebuke to Mr. Patel for his ruling in regard to the Public Safety Bill. On the opening of the Assembly at Simla yesterday Mr. Patel made to the House a full statement regarding the grave constitutional issue which has arisen owing to the Viceroy's action. Mr. Patel disclosed to the House the contents of his letter to the Viceroy and the latter's reply through his Private Secretary and assured the House that he "breathed a sigh of relief when he read the reply because in his opinion it constituted a sufficient vindication of the dignity and independence of the House and of the authority of the Chair."

Lord Irwin's reply does indeed sweeten the pill but it is an indication of the distressing fact that even if he had no intention of censuring the President of the Assembly he was overpowered by the bureaucratic influences which the public suspects have now completely surrounded him. His later consent to deprive the Assembly of its constitutional right to discuss and vote upon the amendment in the procedure rules by simply announcing a change under the power for making rules and regulations which the Government have reserved to themselves is an ample indication that what has been given to the Assembly with one hand has been taken away with the other. Lord Irwin agrees with President Patel on one vitally important point. In his reply occur the words: "His Excellency wishes me to make plain to you and through you to the Assembly his entire concurrence with your view that within the House it is the President, subject only to the House itself in the established form, as indicated in your letter, who is the sole and final authority under the rules and standing orders on all questions relating to order that may arise."

It is indeed a pity that this healthy sentiment did not occur to His Excellency when presumably under the influence of his advisers, he chose to make his speech before the joint session of the Legislature. In regard to that lamentable affront to the President, Mr. Patel's words in his letter to the Viceroy are significant. He says: "Since you made your speech I was searching for some precedent from the proceedings of Parliaments of Dominions in support of your action and I am in a position to inform Your Excellency that never before has any representative of the Crown, such as you, chosen to criticise any ruling of any Speaker of any of the Parliaments of the Dominions in the manner in which you have criticised my ruling." The Viceregal affront to the Chair was thus unique in the history of parliamentary government in the whole of the British Empire. However, the amende honourable has been made by Lord Irwin and the incident as between him and Mr. Patel is closed. But let it not be forgotten that the issue between the bureaucracy and the representatives of the people in the Assembly is by no means closed. President Patel, as a fearless champion of the constitutional rights and privileges of the Assembly and as an upholder of the sanctity of the Chair, has given the House over which he presides with distinction a clear indication of the gravity of the struggle. Let the Assembly by its severe condemnation of the conduct of the Government in making rules in regard to its procedure without consulting it indicate that it is as keen as its President is in upholding genuine parliamentary procedure and its own rights and privileges.

Throw It Out

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How anxious the Government of India are, as the custodians of British vested interests in this country, to obstruct the smooth passage of Mr. Haji's Bill to reserve coastal traffic for Swadeshi shipping is indicated in the amendment which Sir George Rainy proposes to move in the Assembly for re-circulation of the Bill "as reported by the Select Committee for the purpose of obtaining further opinion thereon." If there is any measure, which has received the keenest attention from the public ever since its introduction, it is Mr. Haji's Bill. Public opinion has voiced itself abundantly regarding the measure, Indians with one voice acclaiming it as a piece of legislation which must find its place on the Statute Book immediately. The dilatory tactics of the Government to shelve this legislation must be nipped in the bud. Sir George Rainy's amendment will, we hope, be summarily rejected by the Assembly.

OPEN DOOR

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HINDU MAHASABHA NOT A POLITICAL ORGANISATION

(BY P. R. LELE).

The correspondence between Pandit Motilal Nehru and Sardar Sardulsingh on the "Open Door" in respect of communal questions as settled by the All-Parties' Convention has been published at a very opportune moment, closely as it does follow the publication of Mr. N. C. Kelkar's presidential address delivered in a Hindu Mahasabha Conference in Bengal. The Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha may not combine against the Government, may indirectly help Government established by British Law, but as against the Indian National Congress these two bodies present a united front. When Pandit Motilal's utterance as to the open door was published as a telegram, Mr. Kelkar at once challenged it and from the other side came in Maulvi Mahomed Yakub's statement almost exulting in that challegen.

AT CONGRESS COST.

As these two bodies can have political importance only at the cost of the Indian National Congress, they naturally support each other. When the Khilafat question stirred the Indian Muslims to such an extent that they identified themselves with the Congress, the Muslim League was almost sleeping. At Ahmedabad it was actually proposed that it should be dissolved. And afterwards for two or three years its sessions were attended by hopelessly few delegates. The year 1923, however, gave both the communal bodies their chance and ever since then they have continuously been making inroads on the authority of the Indian National Congress.

A DISPUTED CLAIM.

The Bengal speech of Mr. N. C. Kelkar makes it necessary to emphasise that, whatever may be the political claims of the All-India Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha has no title to represent Hindus politically. Be it said to the credit of Hindus that they always claimed common political rights for all Indians through the political organisation which was led by Christians, Parsis, Musalmans as well as Hindus. Even Muslims were among the Congressmen of the early days, but later the Muslims were manoeuvred into a separate political channel and the Muslim League was formed as a political body. Its political claims were recognised even by Lokamanya Tilak. But the Hindu Mahasabha was never meant as a political organisation. It has no more title to speak for Hindus to-day than it had in Samvat 1972 when it defined as one of its objects the following:—

RIDICULOUS PRETENSIONS.

"To promote good feelings between the Hindus and other communities in India and to act in a friendly way with them, and in *loyal co-operation with the Government.*" (Italics mine).

The fact is that the Hindu Mahasabha is not able to speak effectively even for all its members.

Continued on page 8.)

INDIAN CONTACT WITH EAST AFRICA

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CENTURIES OLD TRADING RELATIONS

(By Mr. ISHER DAS, Secretary, East African Indian Delegation.)

The historically interesting and economically important subject of Indo-African relations can be best studied under four aspects. They are (1) How Indians and Europeans came into contact with this part of the world, and the object of their establishing in East Africa; (2) Part each community played in its development and progress; (3) Disabilities under which Indians are living; and (4) Solution of the problem.

INDIAN CONNECTION.

Dealing with the first question I will dilate upon the Indian connection. Africa is a big Continent and divided into so many parts. We are here to-day concerned with countries called Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika, commonly known as East Africa. It is very difficult to ascertain when we first emigrated to East Africa; and as it is now established and admitted by English authorities that Lake Victoria was first discovered by Indians, it therefore goes without saying that we were there before any Europeans came on the scene. It would be worth while quoting from a long-book left by a Greek merchant who about the year 60 A.D. visited the East Coast of Africa. He writes: "There are imported into these places Indian iron and steel, and Indian cloth, wheat, rice clarified butter (this you know is called ghee: who else eats ghee but Indians?), sesame oil, girdles and honey from the reed called "Sacchari". (This is the first mention in history of sugar as an article of commerce. It was known to Pliny as a medicine. The word is from the Sanscrit "Sarkar".) Marco Polo visited the coast in 1260 A.D. Mombasa, we are told by him, was very large and beautiful and built of high and handsome houses of stone and whitewash.

It had a good port where there were always many ships, both of those which sail for Sofala and those that come from Cambay (Bombay Presidency). Mention is also made about this Continent in the "Mahabharata" in which Arjuna has referred to Lake Victoria as Mansarover. In ancient times India was not only prosperous but manufactured many articles, and had a large fleet of ships to carry her cargo far and wide, and it is very probable that some of the merchants found it advantageous to establish themselves in various parts of East Africa.

EUROPEAN CONTACT.

Now I come to the historical part of my inquiry, namely, the European connection with Africa. Up to the 15th century there seems to be no European connection whatsoever till in 1447 Portuguese started that horrible traffic in human beings in West and East Africa, being joined later by every member of the then existing family of European nations.

A plunge into details of the horrors of this barbarity and the soulless inhumanities of those dark ages would serve us no useful purpose here, though an intelligent research into its sombre history with a view to gleaming some useful information may be a guide to those seriously contemplating the permanent peace of the world. The question is, who were really, in the last resort, responsible for the sad and most regrettable state of affairs during this period? I submit here that the

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day

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India and China.

The Rev. U. Ottama Bhikku has submitted to the All-India Congress Committee an interesting report of his recent visit to China as the Congress representative at the State Funeral of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. He says: "The leaders and the educated section of the country have general sympathy with us and our struggle for Swaraj and wish us all success." The sympathy of China with India is most natural, for both countries have far more cultural affinities and neighbourly sympathies in common than either has with Britain. Besides, both countries have long been fellow-sufferers at the hands of European Imperialism. China has emancipated herself and naturally wishes that Indians should do likewise.

Foreign Propaganda.

Rev. Ottama makes a happy suggestion that a branch of the Congress should be organised in China to consolidate Chinese sympathies and to counteract the hostile propaganda of scheming opponents of India. In a letter to the "Chronicle", written from London and published yesterday, Munshi Iswar Saran also urges that India should immediately undertake vigorous foreign propaganda especially in Britain. He rightly contends that the eyes of the world are now fixed on India and that many in Britain are anxious to do justice to this country, but are ignorant of its true conditions. None can deny the need for timely judicious propaganda in important foreign centres. World opinion is now a force to be reckoned with. The only conditions for a successful propaganda are that we should be fairly well united in our demands and a well documented case for Swaraj should be prepared by responsible bodies like the Congress and the Muslim League working in unison. When these conditions are fulfilled, funds will not fail to be available for foreign propaganda. We trust the Congress will give due consideration to the suggestions of Munshi Iswar Saran and the Rev. Ottama.

Factory Conditions.

The Factory Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1928 shows an increase of ~ per cent. in the number of factories but a decrease of 6 per cent. in the number of operatives, the decrease being mainly due to the strike fever in Bombay. It is gratifying to note a decrease of 6 per cent. in the number of women workers and of 18 per cent. in the number of children employed. A slight improvement is reported in the sanitation of factories, especially in respect of ventilation. The number of accidents during the year was 4,461 as against 4,714. The decrease is very slight and we think many of the accidents can be prevented if the rules about fencing of machinery are strictly enforced and if risky jobs are not given to workmen accustomed to drink. The welfare work carried on by factory-owners with or without the co-operation of Labour Unions and other bodies is yet too meagre to meet the crying needs of workers.

Opium Doping.

The Factory Inspector reports that the need for creches for the children of workmen should be better appreciated by workmen and factory-owners. He says: "The children cared for in the creches will be the ultimate workers in the mills and one has only to contrast the difference between the healthily reared children of the creches and the opium-doped infants less fortunately placed to realise that even from sordid considerations of rupees, annas and pies an extension of such facilities will ultimately benefit the industry." This is profoundly true. But it is a pity that sordid considerations of rupees, annas and pies induce Government to make opium, a poison, temptingly accessible to ignorant mothers for non-medicinal purposes, Government cannot shirk all responsibility for the doping of children.

What He Remembered.

"Every time you see a pretty girl you forget you are married, snapped the woman. "I don't forget", replied the man, "I remember."

A Thought for the Day.

"A man too busy to take care of his health is like a mechanic too busy to take care of his tools."

CICERO.

What the People Say

VALLABHBHAI'S CALL TO ACTION

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The brilliant and inspiring address delivered by Sardarji Vallabhbhai at Madras is a timely warning to all those who are mistaking heroic words for heroic deeds. Sardarji, like his great master, is a man of action and not a believer in an empty parade of enthusiasm. India wants solid constructive workers and not empty talkers. But, unfortunately, there are more talkers in our midest to-day than real workers which strengthens the position of our opponents and retards, the progress of Swaraj. There are many in the Congress and the Youth Leagues who talk of Complete National Independence but refuse to put on the National dress of Khaddar. There are also some who desire to break away from the British Connection but at the same time plead for Congressmen accepting the offices in the gift of the Government! This empty parade of Nationalism has Compelled the hero of Bardoli to speak out freely and frankly as to what he thought about them.

Complete Independence can never be attained by merely asking of it. It the Youths Consider it a hardship to wear khaddar and patronise the national educational institutions and the elders consider it a impracticability to vacate the legislatures who will take them seriously as the champions of Complete Independence? Complete Independence is a higher ideal and all honour to those who stand for Complete Independence but what is the earthly use of merely talking of Independence?

As Sardarji has pointed out we require deeds and not words. Let therefore, those who desire to see India Completely free from foreign domination carry out the constructive programme of the Congress. The Congress is the premier National Institution and every effort for freedom must be made through the Congress. From the wonderful results achieved in the year 1920 and again at Bardoli in 1928, I think, even my friend, the revolutionary, will admit that Non-Violent Non-Co-operation is the only way to free India from foreign domination and as the Congress has adopted the policy of Non-Violent Non-Co-operation there is no reason why patriots belonging to all the parties should not sink their differences and carry out the Constructive programme of Non-Violent Non-Co-operation to a success?

We are passing through a very critical crisis The Government has launched upon a policy of ruthless repression and there are so many promising youths of this unfortunate country rotting in jails. In the face of this, are we going to waste our time and energy in the tall talk of Complete Independence and disatrous quarrels amongst ourselves or are we gonig to moblise your forces to be ready for the bugle call of our Commander-in-Chief on the 1st of January 1921?

If we are true patriots and are prepared to Sarifice our all in all at the altar of freedom we must enthusiastically respond to the clarion call of Sardarji Vallabhbhai Patel by

1. Enrolling the required Congress Members.
2. Boycotting all foreign cloth.
3. Wearing nothing but pure khaddar speen and woven by our starving sisters and brothers.
4. Using nothing but Swadeshi articles.
5. Touching the untouchables and helping the prohibition campaign.

This is very simple, if we will remember that no price is too great for achieving freedom.—Yours etc.,

R.D. BALIWALA.

BARDOLI STRUGGLE AND THE YOUTH

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the article contributed by me under the heading "Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress" which appears in your to-day's ssue, I omitted to include my observations with regard to insensate reference of the "Times of India" to the youth in the following leaderette of the 27th instant "he (Vallabhbhai) has managed to drag students from their proper studies but never once has he shown any imagination or any true gift of leadership." not because I took lightly this attack upon the youth but because it is a subject by itself requiring separate treatment.

To-day I propose to deal with it briefly.

It is a libel upon the youth to suggest that the students are so utterly devoid of any initiative as to be led away blindly at the dictation of others.

The truth is that the youth movement organised under the able leadership of Mr. Nariman has come to stay and has in its very inception elicited ungrudging tribute from all quarters. The awakening of the youth all round is a redeeming feature of the political life of the country which has at present become quite morbid. The old dame of Boribunder is quite conscious of this fact hence her above hysterics.

The Bardoli struggle was a touchstone for the youth for measuring their strength and they have acquitted themselves admirably. The historic struggle of Bardoli owing to intrinsic merit enrolled beside the students some of the most sober men in public life whose contribution was also not insignificant.

I was present at the memorable meeting of the youth held at the Empire Theatre Bombay when the Sardar of Bardoli on whose face grim determination was writ large was the recipient of the just tribute from the youth.

It was the great organising ability and fighting capacity of Vallabhbhai which was responsible for driving away inertia from the country. Even Mahatma Gandhi gave touching expression to his fine sentiments for Valljabhbhai in his own characteristic way in the words to the following effects. "There are times when son leads the father."

I have laboured this point at length to show that the struggle of Bardoli did not draw the students only from their studies but engaged the attention of the whole country. By the way the times by the use of the adjective "proper" before studies in the said article wants us to believe that the students ought to confine their attention to studies only and should be indifferent to what is passing beyond the four corners of their little world. But here was an opportunity for students which afforded proper study of the real trial of the impoverished peasants belonging to the bigger school of life. They were quite justified in responding to the urgent call of duty and taking for granted that for the time being their studies were interrupted, they were more than compensated by the practical participation in the struggle which gave them an object lesson in life.—Yours, etc,

U. M. POTA.

Aug. 29.

"PARSIS AND POLITICS"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. M. P. Madon is an uncompromising critic of the Parsi Nationalists of the type of Vir Nariman whom he is pleased to describe as "Revolutionists." But he is more to be pitied than blamed as he is not in touch with the masses and hence not in a position of understanding their demands. His latest contribution to the press containing a sermon to Parsis in Polities only goes to show to what extent he is labouring under a misapprehension.

Evidently the Nehru Report is still on the brain of Mr. Madon and in his over enthusiasm to defend communalism he has levelled a serious charge against the Parsi Nationalists. Nobody has ever asked the Parsi Community to sacrifice their rights and interests to placate the majority communities and I challenge Mr. Madon to produce a single sentence for the writings and speeches of responsible Parsi Nationalists and journalists who have approved of the Nehru Report, to prove his baseless allegation. As a matter of fact the question of the Parsi Community sacrificing their rights, interests and privileges for placating the majority communities and dying in the process does not arise because the Nehru Report gives equal rights to all the communities and it would be open to Mr. Madon and his colleagues to capture all the seats in the Swaraj Legislatures, if they can. It will thus be seen that the fear to follow the behests of the majority communities when Swaraj is obtained exists nowhere except in the mind of Mr. Madon.

As regards his remarks that "Dadabhai Naoroji and Pherozshah Mehta never allowed themselves to be hustled to back benches; they were always leaders and they always led." Mr. Madon will do well to turn the searchlight inwards and ask the question to himself whether Dadabhai and Pherozshah would have at all co-operated with the Simon Commission in face of the unanimous public opposition?

I quite agree with Mr. Madon when he says that the Parsis must not confine their activities to their own community alone but look ahead and come forward to lead India. This is also the message of Messrs. Nariman and Co.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

Bandra, Aug. 24.

II.

—:o:—

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—Your critical correspondent, Mr. M. P. Madon, calls my letter "silly." I have nothing but thanks for such a compliment coming as it does from such a source. In these days views that seem silly to communalists may be quite the opposite to sober-minded nationalists. I must also I think express my thanks for having been informed that about 3 per cent. of the Parsees signed a memorandum submitted to the police protected, nation hooted, smiling Simon and his seven Sahibs. Surely there can hardly be any community in the world that can have less than three communalists from every hundred.

Your correspondent is against the Nehru Report because the Parsis have not been given special representation and wants to know why the framers of the Nehru Report ignored the Parsis Sir, the answer does not seem to be very difficult, though it might be unpalatable to implacable communalists. If the framers of the Nehru Report had set about their task, to give special representation to each and every community, howsoever small in numbers, then their report would have been a sheer impossibility. We are an enlightened community and we have shown our sterling qualities and faith in ourselves by not raising a dissenting wail, loud and strong against the Report as other minority communities have done. No doubt the report as it stands to-day needs modification in certain respects, specially since it has led to-day to virulent communal bickerings; but to denounce the report as the product of Extremist leaders is not statesmanship nor is it a mark of wisdom coming as it does from men who declare that they are important forces in a community that has led Indians in the past and wants to lead in the ambitious future. Let us remember that the Nehru Report is the first attempt of the nation to try to draw a constitution that can be called a national document, to answer back the arrogance of an arrogant and unsympathetic Secretary of State for India. There might be flaws and these flaws can be removed by greater mutual understanding, faith and trust in each other. It is not the last word of the leaders of the majority communities, and it can be modified as modified it will be in the near future.—Yours, etc,

P. N. DRIVER.

Poona, August 29.

PALESTINE AND INDIA

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was rather amused to read the statement to the press issued by five MAULANAS and printed in your dak edition of the 28th inst. Do the Maulanas really feel (as they say) that the mandatory Government of Palestine is unduly favouring the Jews and "creating an atmosphere to keep Palestine and other Arab countries in their complete control and deprive them of their inherent rights of self-determination"? If they do, do they not realise that they and their confreres are being similarly treated in India? In the circumstances, is it not fit for them to sink all differences and join hands with other Indians in their demand for self-government on the basis of that greatest common measure of Indian claims, the Nehru Report? If ALL Maulanas will use their undoubted influence to make all Muslims back up Mr. Jinnah as one man (sinking all differences), there is absolutely no doubt that an adjustment satisfactory to both the major communities of India will have been arrived at in almost no time. Instead of wailing over the incidents connected with the wailing wall etc., let the Maulanas look at the aspect of things AT HOME and coming to an agreement before it is too late let them make the case for Dominion Status absolutely irresistible.—Yours, etc.,

Gadag, Aug. 29.

GOPI KISHEN.

"WHAT IS RELIGION?"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—'N.V.S.', the writer of the article in your issue of date under the above caption, apparently considers himself one of the few individuals who, according to him have developed a sense of "true religion" as distinguished from "so-called religion." Unfortunately, the meaning of words does not depend on what a few of the elite like him may think it is. In spite of the new definition he gives of the word 'religion' it will continue to be used in its current sense as the ordinary reader understands it.

One may fairly ask what right 'N.V.S.' has to decide what true religion is. He pretends that "it is nonsense to say that the religion of a Hindu is different from that of a Mahomedan." I think it is perfect sense. Since the Christian says his religion is based on the Bible and the Mahomedan says his is based on the Koran, and since these books do not say the same things, it seems to me utter nonsense to say that they are not different.

Though he starts by saying that religion is very abstract and therefore, very difficult to be understood by the ordinary man, there does not seem to be anything at all difficult to understand in the definition he gives at the end, however difficult it may be to accept it. 'Conscience' has no definite meaning and will not necessarily lead to desirable actions. The "thug's" conscience allows him to strangle people; even human sacrifices are made at the dictates of conscience. Does 'N.V.S.' accept these as religious acts? The same may be said of the injunction to 'be mentally and physically pure', where the ideas of purity may differ. "To enjoy the beauties of nature" is hardly a duty and one is surprised to find it in a definition of religon. One does it if one can, and no amount of religious fervour can give this power to one who has it not.

Finally, it is very difficult to understand why 'N.V.S.' calls all this religion at all. All the items in his list except 'to enjoy the beauties of nature' can be included under morality, while nobody who has any religion will accept them as religion. The word "Religion" has bad associations, and its influence for evil is patent to everybody who will not close his eyes to it. Why put so many good things together and give the collection a bad name? Why spoil morality by calling it religion? Yours Sincerely.

R. D. KARVE

20, Bhatwadi Street,
Bombay, Aug. 29.

THE SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

Atiya Begum has sent the following letter to the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—

Sir,—I have to bring to your notice the following facts to be placed before the Corporation:—No. 1. The Schools Committee has prepared a report which is to be placed before the Corporation for final disposal. I warn the Corporation that the statemenst re. the training class be treated with reserve and inquired into, and that the Visitors Book be sent for and examined which will reveal the real state of affairs in the training class, and not as stated by the Schools Committee.

No. 2. It further says "Atiya Begum was silent regarding the grant." The Corporation is well aware that I have unceasingly been applying for urgent grants-in-aid for the past year and a half, and up to now not a single reply has been forthcoming from the Schools Committee as to why they are so careless about giving grant to my model institution. No.3. In the Schools Committee Manual 1927 in Chapter 1.B. By-laws item No. (4) page 13. the para refers to certified teachers being kept in the schools, then why is it that in the Municipal Urdu Girls' schools there are hardly any certified teachers, and in many schools even the Head Mistresses are unqualified?

Then again in item No. 7, I beg to draw your attntion to paras 1, 2, 3, & 4, on page 14 dealing with visiting, inspection, & examination of Municipal & aided schools at least once in six months. I call upon the Corporation to send for the visitors' book of all Urdu schools, and examine them as to whether the members have visited, inspected, and examined the schools during their career as members of the Schools Committee, and if not, is the Corporation justified in retaining and upholding a body which is not law-abiding?

No.4. There are teachers in the training class supposed to be undergoing a course of training and drawing salaries! They have been there fore years and years practically doing nothing. I wish to ask the Corporation if it is right on their part to permit such practices on the part of the Schools Committee to allow these women simply to live on their salaries for such long periods, and more particularly when the Shcools Committee is everlastingly complaining that there are no trained teachers to be had! Under such imperfect methods, is there any chance of reforms in the Schools?

Finally, the Schools Committee's procedure is irksome, unnatural, forced, full of complications and conflicts. Under the circumstances, there is no future for foundation education in the city of Bombay. Hoping that the Corporation will take serions action for overthrowing the present regime.—Yours, etc..

(Founder of Salehate Ameera).

INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR AT PRAGUE

—:o:—

Statistics published recently by the Economic Section of the League of Nations place Czechoslovakia seventh among the industrial nations of the world. Czechoslovak industries are not only very numerous but also of a very diversified character. Many buyers who come to Czechoslovakia found it difficult to see as many export houses as they wished to owing to geographical decentralisation of the industries. It is therefore of special advantage to visit Czechoslovakia during the Autumn Session of the Prague International Fair, scheduled to be held from September 2 to 8, where all industries are taking part and exhibit their goods. About 3000 firms have already retained space and more are following. Many foreign exhibitors will also take part, among whom will be an officia) French Section, organized under the auspices of the Office National du Commerce Exterieur, a collective exhibition of the Soviet Republics prepared on a large scale, a Spanish Section etc. The Sample Fairs are held not only in the Main Exhibition grounds, but also in the New Fair Palace, said to be the biggest business building in Central Europe. The Palace is a gigantic iron and concrete structure covering an area of 360,000 square feet and built in the most modern way. It also houses a restaurnt, a roof garden "cafe", club rooms, reading and writing rooms etc. For the convenience of foriegn visitors a special Export Service has been established, giving free information on all questions pertaining to foreign Trade. A forwarding agency, travel bureau, post and customs office are also located on the premises. A score of special sections are completing the general samples Fair. These include a special Wireless Apparatus and Accessories Fair, a Furniture Fair, an Ideal Home Exhibition and many others. It is worth while mentioning that the main feature of the Fair, the New Fair Palace is a permanent Exhibition and, by the way, the largest permanent Exhibition in the world being open throughout the year and accessible to visitors. It is expected the Autumn Fair will be an event of capital importance in influencing the general state of Trade in this part of the world for the next few months.

F. MUNK.

BANDRA ARTS CIRCLE CELEBRATES 2ND ANNIVERSARY.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Aug. 31.

The usual devotees at St. Andrew's Church were set a wondering when they saw a number of young men gaily decked out to attend a High Mass on what seemed to be just an ordinary day. But to the members of the Bandra Arts Circle it was an auspicious day—the feast of their patron St. Augustine, and the second anniversary of the Circle's existence. After the mass of which Rev. Fr. Andrew D'Souza, Vicar of Uran, was the celebrant, the Circle held its general meeting and office-bearers were elected.

In the evening, the Little Flowers' Literary Circle and a few others were guests of the Arts Circle at the Social held at the residence of Mr. Paul A. D'Souza. The toast of the Circle was raised by Fr. H. Remedios in a few inspiring words touching on the importance of starting study circles in Bandra. Rev. Fr. A. D'Souza in reply to a toast raised to him, congratulated the Circle on their achievements so far, but he strongly urged the Bandra Arts Circle and the Little Flowers' Circle, to devote their time and energies towards something more solid, e.g., the study of certain vital problems in religion or social life.

SIRINE OF SHRI DATTA AT BANDRA.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Aug. 31.

An interesting and solemn ceremony was performed on Janmasthami day (28th August) when a new temple was dedicated to Shri Datta and the image duly installed after the recitation of holy mantras in the presence of a large congregation.

This temple fills a great want for the Hindus of Bandra, who had to trudge to Bombay every Thursday to perform their devotions at the shrine of Shri Datta. It is, therefore, hoped that the Hindus will not fail to throng to this temple now.

Adjoining the present temple of Shri Shanker on the Godbunder Road, this structure was built up chiefly through the efforts of some residents of Marie Building, aided by Babu B. Pardeshi who also presented, in memory of his late mother, a marble statute of the deity.

LAJPAT RAI PHYSICAL TRAINING CAMP

—:o:—

APPRECIATION BY OFFICIALS

(From a Correspondent.)

GHAZIPUR, Aug. 29.

The Lajpat Physical Training Camp at Gazipur has finished the course. The Examination is beginning from the 2nd. The Convocation will be held on the 5th. Its general progress is satisfactory. The Azamgarh Scouts' Party visited the camp. The Naib Tahsildar, the Deputy Collector, the Deputy Inspector of Schools, and other officials gave special visits to see the training at Dhouri. The latter appreciated Yogie exercises Lezim and Club Drills greatly. Others expressed great satisfaction. Pandit Hariharrao Deshpande Camp Chief delivered three more lectures on Yogie Culture, seven on Physical degeneration, and two on Hygiene. The students performed road march through the City. Camp fire programmes also were greatly interesting.

—:o:—

The Khamgaon Four Praganas Maheswares in a meeting held in Mohan Building Khamgaon, under the presidentship of Lakhimichandji Bapecha on Sunday last declared that Maheswari Mahasabha was the only Pratinidhi Sabha of the whole Maheswaree Samaj.

WESTERN INDIA MATCH COMPANY LTD.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Your leader of date with regard to the prospectus of the above company is most timely.

It will be seen that no particulars have been given regarding the contract appointing the Swedish Match Company an incorporated company under the laws of Sweden as managing agents. There is no doubt that the company has invited subscriptions from the public without putting them in possession of material facts. In para 161 of their report, the Tariff Board have stressed the necessity of giving a fair opportunity to Indians to subscribe to the company's capital and it certainly cannot be said that the procedure adopted by the company is conducive to such facilities. This case emphasises the loop-holes in the Indian Companies Act; while the Act penalises those who make deliberately false statement in the prospectus, it allows those who deliberately omit statutory particulars to escape. Again the Registrar has no power to compel the company promoter to state the required particulars. The remedy of the subscribers lies in asking for compensation or for rescission of the contract which is often an expensive remedy.

"Investor's" remarks as to the value of the block raises a very important question. There is nothing to show that the value of the block is as stated. If the value of the block is below the stated amount it is clear that the subscribers of the public company pay for the property in excess of its real value; thus these subscribers are participating in the property at a premium which means really that the company has issued a portion of its capital at a discount. The law does not allow share capital to be issued at a discount but this is an indirect way of issuing capital at a discount which goes unnoticed. Here again the law leaves loop-hole.

It is hoped that this case will open the eyes of Government who will now see the necessity of appointing a representative committee to recommend amendments in the Indian Companies' Act as asked for by the Bombay Shareholders' Association.—Yours, etc.

SEARCHLIGHT.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

PARSEE CENTRE IN LONDON

—:o:—

OPENING OF ZOROASTRIAN HOUSE

(From a Correspondent.)

The inauguration of a social and religious centre for the Parsee community in London, under the name of Zoroastrian house, took place on Friday the 9th instant at 11 Russell-road, Kensington, London. Dasturzada Dr. Jal Pavry, M.A. Ph.D., the learned and distinguished son of Dasturji Saheb Cursetji Erachji Pavry, officiated at the inaugural religious ceremony in formally opening the house in consecating the Bai Ratanbai Edulji Bamji Ritual Room. At the close of the ceremony Dasturzada Dr. Pavry invoked the blessings of Maza on the Ruler of the Land, the House and the community by reciting a prayer in Avesta and translating in Gujarati verse by verse. At the request of Dasturzada Dr. Pavry a brief HAM-BANADAGI (congregational worship) was held, in which the whole assembly, which consisted exclusively of Parsees, took part. This is the first time in the history of the Parsi community resident in London that a proper Jashan ceremony has been held. The honour of it goes to young Dasturzada Dr. Pavry, and for which he was thanked publicly by Sir M. M. Bhownagree, K.C.I.E., President of the Parsee Association of Europe. After the ceremony a reception was held under the auspices of the Association.

Among the distinguished guests who were present at the ceremony and reception were:—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir Danjibhoy and Lady Bomanji, Sir M. M. Bhownagree, Lady (Dorabji) Tata, Miss Bapsy Pavry, Sir Ness Wadya, Sir Manekji Dadabhoy and Lady Billimoria and among the non-Parsee distinguished guests present at the reception were, Princess Sophia Duleepsingh, The Maharaja of Burdwan, and Dr. R P Paranjpye.

The provision and epuipment of the Zoroastrian House are largely due to the generosity of Sir Danjibhoy and Lady Bomanji, who have given 5,000 pounds sterling. Other substantial contributions have been received including, £1,000 from the venerable Parsee Lady Bai Ratanbai Ramjee. At the Reception it was announced that Sir Danjibhoy Bomanji hade given a further donation of £1,000 to provide for the due administration and upkeep of the Zoroastrian House.

RAJKOT EXHIBITION

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Aug. 31.

Exhibitions are held every year by His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, at the time of Janmashtami Holidays. This time it was held on 27th instant, when after the arrival of His Highness, and the A. G. G. it was opened at 5 p.m. by the Hon. A. G. G. Several artiules such as khaddar, gold and silver ornaments, glassware, etc., attracted much attention. In the evening at 7 p.m. there was a display of fireworks.

MONDAY'S ATTENDANCE. 114,759.

MONDAY, Sept. 2.

The Secretary, Bombay Mill-owners' Association writes:—

"The attendance to-day shows a slight improvement, and the total number at work is 114,759."

CHANGE IN GANDHIJI'S TOUR PROGRAMME

—:o:—

A WEEK'S REST AT AGRA

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 31.

The Under-Secretary, All India Congress Committee sends the following to the Press:

A telegram received from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru regarding Mahatmaji's U. P. tour, states that under doctor's instructions, Gandhiji must take an additional week's rest Provision has accordingly been made for this rest in Agra, where, arriving on the 11th September, as already arranged, he leaves for Mainpuri on the 20th instead of on the 13th, as previously fixed. The whole programme of Mahatmaji's tour in U P. will accordingly be altered by this additional week's rest in Agra.—Free Press.

ALLEGED KICKING OF A PASSENGER

—:o:—

CASE AGAINST RAILWAY GUARD

HOOGLY, Sept. 2.

Disagreeing with the "not guilty" verdict of the Jury in proportion of 3 to 2, the Additional District and Sessions Judge referred the case of P M. Masterman, a European guard on the East Indian Railway to the High Court. The prosecution case was a millhand Sadhan Pansi and two others got into the guards' van of a goods train near Bandel. Masterman was was the guard of the train took them to task for boarding the train without permission, and it is alleged kicked Sadhan who fell down and received injury.—Free Press.

GRAF ZEPPELIN LEAVES FOR FRIEDRICHSHAFEN

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Lakehurst.—The "Graf Zeppelin" left for Friedrichshafen at eighteen minutes past seven this morning.—Reuter.

TEHERAN BAGHDAD BI-WEEKLY AIR SERVICE

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Teheran.—From Sept. 12 there will be bi-weekly air mail service between Teheran and Baghdad.—Reuter.

EXPLOSION IN REICHSTAG BUILDING

—:o:—

MYSTERIOUS SIGN OF "WAKE UP GERMANY"

WORK OF GERMAN FASCISTI.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Berlin.—An explosion in the Reichstag building smashed a number of windows. The police found that a quantity of explosives had been stowed into the ventilating shaft and detonated by means of an alarm clock. A scrap of paper, bearing a Swastika sign with the words: "Wake up Germany", leads the police to express the opinion that the outrage is the work of German Fascisti.—Reuter.

GLASS HOUSES AND THROWING STONES

—:o:—

American "Missionary-Doctor" on "Mother India"

"IF ONLY GANDHI WERE A CHRISTIAN

When I was invited a few days ago to sit at the speaker's table at a luncheon given by the Women's College and University clubs, to hear an American missionary-doctor, just back from her labours in India, "answer" Katherine Mayo's "Mother India," I anticipated a most diverting hour in seeing the smug, self-righteous attitude of the church-going people of our town towards benighted India (the India of Miss Mayo's book—the only India they seemed to know) put to confusion by an intelligent woman physician who had lived in India twenty-nine years.

I was not disappointed, though the diversion proved to be of an unexpected variety.

My first surprise was in hearing the remarkable change in the missionary-doctor's tone and voice from her normal, matter-of-fact manner of speaking to me during the luncheon to her platform or Sunday School Superintendent tone when she rose to address the roomful of women; as though the clear water I was drinking suddenly tasted of sweet sticky oil. It gave me a shock; for in speaking to me directly she had seemed entirely sincere, while this tone of self-conscious Christian charity seemed to assume a lack of intelligence in her audience that, seeing they were college and university women, might well affront them.

But this insincerity in her voice, I soon realized, accorded only too well with the confused uncertainties of her divided loyalties; her Christian missionary zeal at odds with her knowledge of India's religions; her passionate love of India and Indians in conflict with her perfunctory American patriotism; her dogmatic belief in English rule clashing with her knowledge of damning and admitted facts; her deep hurt and indignation at the Mayo libel kept under by her need to raise money for her medical school and hospital in India, which (she had evidently found) could only be raised if people were thoroughly convinced of the truth of "Mother India." Her loves and loyalties being all for her genuinely adored India, where she had lived so long and so happily, the practical necessity of convincing generous, wealthy Americans that India was sufficiently corrupt, benighted and helpless to need sorely their "Christian charity," produced the strangest medley of contradictory statements to which I had ever listened. But only a few of her hearers, I am sure, recognized the discreet ingenuity with which she both ate her cake and kept it; for her audience was neither discriminating nor critical. College and University women? A few years out of college, living the social and domestic life of a small and narrowly religious American city, seems enough to make most of them slump hopelessly from the alert mentality of their college days. It is the exceptional woman that can escape the stultifying effect of Main Street's churches, women's clubs, card parties. Therefore, very few of her audience saw any discrepancy in the doctor-missionary's stating at one moment that everything in "Mother India" was true—and at the next "I never saw some of the things Miss Mayo saw—she was there a few weeks, I twenty-nine years." "Yes, there are still child marriages in India—as "Mother India" describes them—oh, yes!—and of course only Christianity can put an end to this"—and then, "Young India is changing all this; the zeal and enthusiasm of Young India in lifting women from her degradation, in wiping out the caste system, child marriages, the curse upon widows, is marvellous, marvellous. One of the most irresistible, forceful, vital movements in the world to-day is the onward sweep of Young India in the realization of her high idealism!"

WHAT STATISTICS REVEAL.

"Of course statistics claim that there are almost as many child marriages in the United States as in India—but I never saw them here as I saw them in India"—and a moment later, "Child marriages are being eliminated more and more by the new forces at work in the Young Indian movement;"—and again, "without the heartfelt support and co-operation of you American Christians, we cannot wipe out these evils in India as described in 'Mother India'."

About English rule: "England has done much oh, so much for India!"—and later, "England, we must admit, forced the opium trade upon India against her earnest protests."—"England has established schools and colleges all over India"—"You who are privileged to live in enlightened and Christian America, must help us to give to India, in her darkness and ignorance, the Christian education she so sorely needs." "India—especially Young India—is waking up to the need of education for the lower orders—recognizing the economic fact that so only can a nation or an individual hold any real good securely, when all can hold it equally"—and later, "The people of India are so poor and so heavily taxed that only by your help can we save India by the enlightenment of Christian education."

About Gandhi: "Gandhi is the most outstanding figure in the world to-day—the man most devoutly consecrated to the service of his fellowmen." And a few sentences later on, 'If only Gandhi were a Christian!" "Every day Gandhi reads and ponders over the words of Christ in the New Testament and he feels that Christ was one of the greatest teachers of right living that the world has ever known." And then, "If only Gandhi would accept Christ as his Saviour!"

She told of the wild fury of indignation all over India when the forty-five Hindus who had come to America, been naturalized, secured high positions in colleges, research bureaus, editorial staffs, and then, after some years, when the American government decided that Indians were not white had their citizenship cancelled. Up to that time India had looked with friendly eyes upon America, but now an outraged cry went up, "If we are unfit to be admitted into your country, you can't come and stay in our country-"—and only the strong arm of England had saved the American missions from being expelled from India.

Questions followed the formal talk, nearly all expressing the bias of the credulous readers of "Mother India," and all of them being answered by the doctor-missionary with cautious discretion. My own questions, though I tried to put them inoffensively, roused indignation in the audience and embarrassed the well-informed and by-no-means stupid doctor-missionary.

"The evils of India, all of which you attribute to her religions," I ventured, "can be matched by equally grave evils in our Christian America, don't you think so? Our lynchings, labour troubles—"

I was interrupted and answered by one of the audience; "Those troubles are all caused by our lower classes and by foreigners."

"ENTIRELY DIFFERENT."

The doctor-missionary gently enlightened me: "The difference between our American evils and India's is just that: in India their religions and their highest social classes, the Brahmins, sanction and uphold these evils. In America any evils we have are all against our religion and not sanctioned or perpetrated and practiced by our highest classes."

This met with applause, in the face of which I suggested, "Isn't it our upper classes and the Christian Church that sanction and uphold industrial exploitation and world wars?—and only a generation ago, Negro slavery? And in England child labour in factories, under Christianity, was quite as cruel as child marriages in India. We still have brutal child labour in the South sanctioned by the Church and the upper classes. It seems to me we can't throw stones at any one."

The lecturer smiled at me sadly, though there was a gleam in her eyes that I thought I understood. She loved hearing that her beloved India was in some respects no worse than this self-complacent America. But this unholy obliquity must on no account be manifested.

She was asked whether the caste system was as bad as "Mother India" described it. Yes, she said, it was. It seemed part of India's very life. You breathed it in the very atmosphere—"

"How do you American missionaries escape anything so atmospheric?" I asked, and before the doctor could answer, a woman near me at the table spoke indignantly, "Why, how could 'Christians' have that dreadful caste feeling toward their fellow men?"

I mentioned our feelings towards Negroes, especially among Christian southerners.

"Oh, but that's entirely different!"

The universal opinion among these college and university women was that that was "entirely different."

Some one asked whether, in view of Gandhi's interest in the New Testament and his great spiritual influence in India, there was any hope that he might be persuaded to "accept Christ." The doctor feared there was not.

"But he does accept Christ," I said.

"Only as a Great Teacher," the doctor corrected me.

"But how else could he be accepted?" I asked, looking "dumb" and ready to be enlightened.

"As his Saviour," I was gravely told.

"But how else could a man be a Saviour except as a great spiritual teacher?" I persisted, as though I were as ignorant as any native Indian of the bloody dogma of a Vicarious Atonement.

The doctor, meeting my eye across the table, had not the courage to speak of the brutal sacrifice of an innocent Son to an omnipotent Father to appease his wrath against the creatures he had created—"His blood shed for the remission of sins"—which she knew, of course, is regarded by educated Hindus as a plebeian, indecent and barbarous faith.

She spoke of Gandhi's earnest wish that religious differences in India might be reconciled; but the only hope of that, she assured us, was in the Christianizing of all India. As though there were no "religious differences" in Christendom!

INEVITABLE DICTUM.

We heard, of course, the inevitable dictum, "India is not yet ready for self-government," for if England's restraining hand were withdrawn, India's warring religious factions would at once involve her in universal bloodshed.

"More universal than the bloodshed of the World War, for which England was somewhat responsible?" I asked as one seeking light.

But the missionary was quite sure that England was, in all benevolence, only helping India to prepare herself for self-government.

I had the temerity to suggest (but to her only, not to that audience!) that it might be a good thing if some super-nation stepped in and took a hand in stopping 'our' "warring factions" in Tennessee, West Virginia, South Carolina, and frequently in Pittsburgh and California; or helped our government to eliminate its corruption and the stranglehold of Big Business on our lives, our homes, our children.

But, some one at the table overhearing me, I was informed that never before had business been on a more honest basis than now; that America had proved how "sound at heart" she was by repudiating Tammany Hall and Roman Catholicism. I wondered if they had never heard of the Teapot Dome scandal, the Paper Trust scandal, the Power Propaganda scandal.

At the end of the revel my sense of despair was not for India, nor for the missionary (whom I suspected of being intelligent in private), but for the solidly impenetrable prejudices and superstitions of religious and patriotic Americans in small cities.

HELEN R. MARTIN in "Unity."

INDIAN CONTACTS WITH EAST AFRICA

(Continued from page 6)

Jurists and the Theologians of the 13th to the 15th centuries should be held responsible, and should be indicted, for the crime of the slave trade, as principals in the first degree, the merchants and the trading companies being principals in the second degree jointly with the different governments of the family of nations who subscribed their names to the gruesome offence. The Theologians and Jurists of these centuries stand pre-eminently first to blame because it was they who taught that lands inhabited by infidels were open to acquisition by Christians, and that lands in Africa belonged to no man. Their pernicious doctrine was at once acted upon by the Powers in Europe as well as by traders. Who does not remember the grant of Pope Nicholas V. to King Alphonse of Portugal in 1452, which was a grant of a misnamed right "invadendi, conquirendi, expungnandi, debellandi et subjugandi"—that is "to invade, conquer, storm, attack and subjugate" the Saracens and pagans, and to reduce them to perpetual helotism? Also in the Bull Inter Caetera of Pope Alexander VI of the same century the King and Queen of Spain were supposed to have the exclusive right of subduing alien lands and islands together with their inhabitants and dwellers. Next, there were the letters patent granted by Henry VII in 1495 to John Cabot authorising him to seek out, discover and find any lands, countries, regions or provinces of any heathens and infidels in any part of the world to subdue, occupy and possess them for the King. The Letters Patent of Francois I of France to de Roberval, granted in 1540, were directed to the same end.

THE BERLIN DECREE.

Let us pass on to the Historical Document called Berlin Decree of 1885 whereby Africa was partitioned among the European nations. The method of acquiring lands adopted in some part was by means of concluding unintelligible treaties with the native Chiefs, through the Trading Companies, the Chiefs were said to cede all Sovereign Rights, and all rights including the right to have their own Laws and Administration, right to levy customs and taxes, right to maintain unarmed forces permanently in the country. This period also brought in the Popular Doctrine of Trusteeship of the Africans under which the Africans are being tactfully dispossessed of the Ancestral Rights to their lands; hence Europeans were at once able to acquire land from the Crown for no value or a nominal one and the original rights and titles of Africans are swept away. Native Africans could not hold any enforcable title to lands nor have they been granted up till the present day. In Kenya acquisition of land was by occupation and cession. The popular "native reserves" are just a novel nomenclature for Crown lands, the effect and consequences being symetrically the same in both cases.

In Kenya where a worse state of affairs had prevailed for years, and may still prevail indefinitely, unless steps are taken immediately by those who really have the interest and the welfare of the Natives at heart ameliorating the present despicable and unfeeling barbarity he suffers at the hands of European Settlers. Listen to the following lines from the pen of an European Settler describing exactly the policy adopted since 1900 of himself and of his clan towards the native "A good sound system of compulsory labour would do more to raise the Nigger in five years than all the millions that have been sunk in the missionary efforts since the last 50 years. Then let the native be compelled to work so many months in the year at a fixed and reasonable rate and call it compulsory education as we call our weekly bonnet parades church. Under such a title, surely the most delicate British conscience may be at rest." (E. S. Major Grogan—from Cape to Cairo, 1900.)

I leave the above without any observation of my own being in itself sufficiently pregnant with food for thought.

WHITE SETTLERS' POLICY.

The policy on which the Settlers proceed as regards exploitation of the Africans should be judged by the following Ordinances passed by the Colonial Government of Kenya in the shameless support of the Settlers' policy:

(a) The Ordinance relating to direct tax in the form of hut or poll tax levied generally on the African population.

(b) A whole series of master and servant Ordinances regulating the conditions of employment and laying down penalties for desertion.

(c) The Native Registration Ordinance—devised as a means of preventing desertions.

(d) The Government Bill of 1925 —setting up detention.

(e) Restrictions with regard to the Native Plantation of Coffee Sisal, or other permanent crops in their own lands.

(f) Non-existence of any High Schools for the Africans.

I will content myself with the above and dicuss the question of the contribution the Indian has rendered in civilisation, and material development of East Africa, dating from before the advent of European influence in Zanzibar and in the adjacent mainland can scarcely be over-estimated. Commerce in every branch, the development of agriculture, the supervision of public utility, the higher forms of skilled labour, the exercise of no insignificant share of political influence amongst chieftains—all these were in Indian hands for many a decade before Europeans began the work of thorough and scientific exploration of the East African main land. And the pioneers of this great enterprise, Stanley, Kirk and others were indebted to Indians. Indian troops were employed in Kenya and Uganda to suppress slavery and subdue the Arab revolt.

Railways were built by Indian labour, roads were constructed by Indians, the policing of the country was done by them, and it was they who made the British rule permanent, thus allowing present-day planters to come in, and now they try to oust us.

So here in this part of the world, which was opened out by Indians, and which was looked upon as an Indian Colony, and which was made habitable by Indians, for whose protection the British sent Indian troops, and to whom the good Queen Victoria gave some sort of Government by establishing Courts and introducing Indian laws and currency, the fight is going on between the two parties—Planters and Indians, and the former are trying their best to throw out Indians from Kenya and close the door against them.

(To be continued.)

OPEN DOOR

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6)

You will find numerous Hindu Sabhaites supporting untouchability inspite of the avowed declarations of the Mahasabha. When that is the position even in connection with the legitimate objects of the Mahasabha, how ridiculous is it for that body to put itself forward as a body co-ordinate with the Indian National Congress in matters political? In 1926 the Hindu Mahasabhaites wanted to run Council elections, but better counsels prevailed as the result of the warnings of Swami Shraddhanand and Lala Dunichand and the Hindu Mahasabha remained content with a very limited resolution. When later that resolution was overstepped and candidates were set up in the name of the Hindu Mahasabha, Swami Shraddhanand forthwith gave up all connection with it. This act of the late Swamiji correctly indicates the proper position of the Hindu Mahasabha in matters political.

SLOUGHS OF DESPOND.

Mr. Kelkar's Bengal speech is as deplorable in one part as it is admirable in another. But, unfortunately, the former being mischievous is going to be effective, while the latter being salutary is going to remain a set of platitudes. If all the hints he has tabled in the admirable part be put into effect the Hindus will have absolutely no fear from the Muslims, however much they may be buttressed by artificial contrivances. The deplorable part betrays Mr. Kelkar's own consciousness that his admirable suggestions are going to remain on paper. It is only an indication of the sloughs in which we are at present wallowing that Mr. Kelkar should even discard joint electorates if the Muslim claims are going to be favourably considered.

MOTILALJI'S OPPOPTUNE STATEMENT.

It is, therefore, that I call the republication of Pandit Motilal's "Open Door" statement most opportune. It will also help the Congress Muslim Party a great deal. The door can never be closed against negotiations, at least till the attainment of Swaraj. The claims put forward by the Muslim League at Calcutta ought to be again considered by the All-Parties' Convention. The reservation of one-third seats in the Central Legislature for Muslims ought, at once, to be accepted. Indeed, with the exception of one demand, viz., the vesting of the residuary power in Provincial Governments, there is no other demand which should be allowed to come in the way of a National settlement.

A SUGGESTION.

Now that there is a party among Muslims avowedly Nationalistic, I shall put two points for their consideration. The influence of the Hindu Mahasabha has been aggrandised by the Muslim attitude towards music on high roads and will go on increasing so long as Muslims will not adopt a reasonable attitude in this matter. The second point is as regards loaves and fishes. The correct solution is not on the lines of reserving offices for Muslims. It is rather on the lines suggested by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at Vedaranyam. He asked: "Why will not the Brahmins exercise their proud prerogative of service and sacrifice and wash their hands off the squabbles altogether?" A limit ought to be placed on the proportion of posts to be allowed to Brahmins in the South and Brahmins and certain other castes in the North. So far as other Hindu castes are concerned, they are no less backward than the Mussalman masses. I am making these two suggestions, not at all in a spirit of finality, but for the consideration they should deserve. And I am making them because I see a growing section of Musalmans anxious for inter-communal amity and development of Nationalism in India.

MURAL PAINTING FOR IMPERIAL HOUSE, DELHI

—:o:—

MR. G. H. NAGERKAR'S ACHIEVEMENTS

A correspondent writes:—

The friends and admirers of Mr. G. H. Nagerkar, the Youngest of the artists of Sir J. J. School of Art, assembled lately at his premises, Dwarkadas Mansions Sandhurst Road to see his mural paintings, prepared at the instance of the Government of India for the Imperial House, Delhi. It would be remembered that when last year Government of India entrusted the work of mural paintings at Delhi to Indian artists, they selected four from Bombay out of the total number of seven. Mr. Nagerkar has painted six panels. Four of them represent the four castes in Hinduism, namely, Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaisha and Sudra and out of the remaining two, one presents a figure of a Brahmacharin and other a Grahastha with his consort, giving oblations to fire.

A public meeting was held in Rohtak under the auspices of Youth League, Rohtak under the ccairmanship of S. Tilok Singh who criticised the Punjab Jail Enquiry Committee and sympathised with the hunger strikers' object. A resolution condemning the Punjab Jail Enquiry Committee and sympathising with the cause of hunger-strikers was passed.

TILAK MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

—:o:—

CASH COLLECTIONS

Amount acknowledged Rs. 12929-12-9

R. A. Jahagirdar Rs. 10; G. M. Paranjpe Rs. 105; Nurse Gangubai Athavle Rs. 25; B. V. Tambe Rs. 10; Disciple of Tilak Maharaj Rs. 5; Dr. N. V. Ajinkya Rs. 101; Amrutanjan Depot Rs. 101; C Ward Road Dept. staff; Rs. 44/10/0; Mrs. Yeshodabai Bhat Rs. 25; G. V. Borvankar Rs. 25 B. J. Raut Rs. 25; Atmaram Manohardas Rs. 25; S. V. Barve Rs. 25; D. L. Purandhare Rs. 25; Kelkar (Bassein) Rs. 25; Adappa Telang Rs. 10; Dakshini Brahmin Co-Operative Society Rs. 10; Bhide Bros. Rs. 10; M. R. Jaykar Rs. 150; Manilal and Kher Rs. 100; S. L. Silam Rs. 100; Vadilal Chunilal Rs. 51; Narayan Manohardas Rs. 51; Amritlal Ugarchand Rs. 5; X Rs. 5; Bombay Commission Agents Association Rs. 25; Krishnarao Phulambrikar Rs. 101; B. M. Joshi Rs. 5; Primary Teachers Association Rs. 400; N. B. Bambardekar Rs. 51; R. P. Desai Rs. 25; L. S. Dabholkar Rs. 25; V. S. Gangla Rs. 100; Well wisher Rs. 5 T.G. Lamge Rs.5; Volunteers collections: Aryan Education Society's High School Rs. 88/0/6; N. R. Koregokar Rs. 25; D.B. Ghanekar Rs. 7; J.V. Vaidya Rs. 7; B.P. Jog Rs. 4; Sale proceeds of 'Swairalap' Rs. 5; P.V. Patel Rs. 80; C.J. Kher Rs. 11; K. B. Joshi Rs. 25; V. R. Gulavne Rs. 57; R.L. Datar Rs. 30; V.P. Kulkarni Rs. 38; M.V. Phatak Rs. 7; G.S. Mule Rs. 12; P.M. Kale Rs. 4; B. D. Wadke Rs. 11; G. R. Dhabu Rs. 5; Virkar and Khare Rs. 16; R. G. Thakur Rs. 37; M. R. Paranjpe Rs. 15; G.V. Oak Rs. 10; S.M. Bhatkhande Rs. 36; Lokamanya Tilak Utsav Mandal Rs. 31; Office collections Rs. 35; V. D. Govindji Rs. 20; V.G. Phatak Rs. 12; V. N. Gajendragadkar Rs. 22; G.N Dabke Rs. 10; G.K. Gadre Rs. 19; S. B. Desh Prabhu Rs. 18; G.B. Datar Rs. 35; N. D. Ayachit Rs. 13; C. R. Athavle Rs. 59; N.R. Mahajan Rs. 68; N.V. Sane Rs. 17; Patil (Dadar) Rs. 60; Naravne (Dadar) Rs. 33; G.R. Barve Rs. 55; V.M. Ranade Rs. 13; H.R. Lagu Rs. 20; K. M. Kibe Rs. 19/8/0; S.M. Bhatkhande Rs. 30; V.S. Bhave Rs. 6; Ajrekar (Dadar) Rs. 77; Bhatte (Dadar) Rs. 15; G.V. Kharate (Dadar) Rs. 15; D.D. Pundit (Dadar) Rs. 1; K. S. Khadilkar (Dadar) Rs. 39; Vinze Master through Khadilkar (Dadar) Rs. 16; R.V. Ranade through Khadilkar Rs. 7; S. D. Palekar through Khadilkar Rs. 7; N.D. Savarkar through Khadilkar Rs. 1; A. S. Oltikar through Khadilkar Rs. 56; D. A. Abhyankar through Khadilkar Rs. 5; D. K. Gokhale Rs. 1; B.V. Godbole Rs. 21; V.H. Pethe Rs. 15; G.H. Pethe Rs. 54/4/0; V. B. Dhakras Rs. 16; G.B. Joshi Rs. 7; M.K. Vaidya Rs. 30; G.V. Bhide Rs. 2; S.K. Joshi Rs. 25; Vaishya Yuvak Sangh Rs. 160; S.K. Gokhale Rs. 7; S.A. Sahasrabudhe Rs. 50, X Rs. 217; Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhle Rs. 418; L. G. Joshi Rs. 4; Ghaisas (Matunga) Rs. 50; Godbole (Dadar) Rs. 21; Ranade (Dadar) Rs. 14; M. A. Musale Rs. 8; M. V. Tillu Rs. 8; R. R. Naik Rs. 10; A. V. Patankar Rs. 23; G. V. Oak Rs 5; G. R. Dhabu Rs. 2; V. G. Joshi Rs. 108; G. V. Moghe Rs 38; V V. Bhide Rs. 5; P. S. Naik Desai Rs. 11; N. G. Soman Rs. 41; G. R. Atre Nasik Rs. 10 A. V Ranade Rs 36; P. M. Kale Rs. 2; P.K. Bhave Rs. 17; Mrs Annapurnabai Deshmukh Rs. 1122/8/0; Bakshi Dadar Rs. 9; Modak (Poibavdi) Rs. 7; Patki (Dadar) Rs. 1; Bhadre (Dadar) Rs. 6; Pant Vaidya Rs. 3; Pusalkar Rs. 3; Joshi Parel Rs. 9; Barve (Dadar) Rs. 11; Dandekar (Dadar) Rs. 27; Vaidya (Dadar) Rs. 4; Sathye (Dadar) Rs. 213; A.R. Lagu (Dadar Rs. 2; K.S. Sauche (Dadar) Rs. 25; V.P. Kulkarni (Dadar) Rs 1; S.P Karve Rs. 25; R.D Hamand Rs. 2; P. P. Mahajan Rs. 50; J. S. Mehendale Rs. 1; Kale (Dadar) Rs. 25 Phadke (Mahim) Rs. 36/8/0 Devdhar (Dadar) Rs. 3; Joshi (Dadar) Rs. 32 Shivnath Rathi Rs. 38; Through Silam Rs. 26; Joshi (Dhulia) Rs. 1; P. M. Joshi Rs. 10; N. D. Chukkal Rs. 35; D. D Sathye Rs 10; K. A. Ghurye Rs. 10; S. V. Alate Rs. 105; C. H. Kelvskar Rs 2; N. L. Chaudhuri Rs. 3; V. Y. Apte Rs. 25; J. K. Soman Rs. 54; M. A. Devdhar Rs. 3; M. B. Ujgaokar Rs. 40; Total Rs 19568-3-3.

30th August 1929.

NEWS IN BRIEF

—:o:—

Calcutta.—The prevalence of berberi which has been of a mild character has now broken out i nepidemic form. There has been 1,500 cases reported in Calcutta upto now with 18 deaths. About twenty free treatment centres have been opened in different words to combat the disease.—Free Press.

Calcutta.—Yusuff Beg, a convict serving life-sentence who recently escaped from the Alipur jail along with Tulsikhar another long-term convict was arrested by the C.I.D. at Titagarh and taken into custody.—Free Press.

"DONT FORGET IDEAL IN ROUTINE"

—:o:—

POONA AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATERS IN CONFERENCE

At the conference of the Co-operative Field-Workers, Central Division, Poona, held on the 29th August, Mr. D. A. Shah, Assistant Registrar, in the course of his speech, said:—

"Agricultural Credit Co-operation though not as successful in this Division, as one would desire, is, you will agree with me, highly important—perhaps the most important in the Presidency. This Division contains zones most liable to famine, tracts covered by the most important canals and areas within which grow important fruits like figs, oranges, pomegranates, etc. vegetables like potatoes onions, etc. It also includes Talukas like Maval, which are mostly inhabitated by the so-called backward classes. The opportunities for work, therefore, are plenty. Though instances of splendid success of agricultural credit co-operation are not wanting, the fact must be faced that heavy arrears and the number of societies in liquidation do not indicate a position which is altogether satisfactory. Unfavourable agricultural seasons, slump in the Gul market, insufficient interal and external suspension, defective finance, unscrupulousness of office-bearers of societies, drawbacks of agriculturists, themselves,—one or more of the causes have been responsible in different cases.

"As regards non-credit co-operation, this Division cannot be said to have made sufficient headway. The Gul sale work done by the Provincial Bank branches or done under their immediate supervision and guidance, has been indeed very considerable, but there is great scope for work through independent societies. Haveli Taluka Sale Society with its business amounting to Rs. 3,15,985/-, and even the Purchase and Sale Union, Kurduwadi, with its business of Rs. 1,38,439/- have demonstrated what with a few enthusiastic agriculturists and intensive work on the part of the field staff can be achieved, throughout the Division in the direction of sale. Implements Societies like the Pathardi which received as hire of implements, Rs. 1,954/- during the last year, shows what could be done in the direction of Implements Supply in this Division. This Branch of Co-operation not only brings palpably evident benefits to agriculturists, but also is to a large extent, free from the caprices of agricultural seasons. I entertain a hope that the discussions of this Conference will induce every one of you to do your best for the expansion of non-credit co-operation.

"Coming to Banks, I am happy to say that the Provincial Co-operative Bank and the three central banks which are operating in this Division are, according to their lights, putting in a large quota of work not only so far as the Banks' dealings with societies are concerned but even for the movement as a whole. I should not be taken to mean that the Banks cannot do more than what they have been doing. Suggestions in this direction will be welcome from you.

ADVICE TO FIELD WORKERS.

"There is one pitfal which Field workers ought to avoid at all costs. They are very much absorbed in the daily routine work of individual societies so much so that they may lose all vision of the greatness and the benefits and character of the movement as a whole. If this happens, no field worker can be successful in the real sense. Another very important point to which I wish to draw your pointed attention is as regards the kind of ideal which you should advise agriculturists to put before them. I would request you to paint the advantages of the movement not in the colours of more and more money pouring into the pockets of the agriculturists, but of the things that go to make a happier life,—greater neighbourly harmony, better education, more help, more honesty, higher serviceableness.

"I know it is very difficult to bring this home to the agriculturists, but unless that is done greater prosperity even if that is attained, may as is partly true of the Baramati area not lead to really good results.

"Try to understand the point of view of those with whom you have to work. If you think they have something different to say, convince them about your point of view. Do not lose your heads. Avoid exercise of authority as far as possible and whenever you have to assert it, do it in a most inoffensive manner."

The Conference reassembled on the 30th instant. Several important questions regarding the internal management of agricultural credit societies, were discussed.

Admired by all!
Swansea, South Wales, 14th January, 1927.
Messrs. West End Watch Co., Bombay.
Sirs,
I have recently returned from India and everyone has admired my West End watch, purchased from your Bombay Office a few years ago. I have promised, if possible, to obtain for my friends watches similar to mine.
Yours faithfully,
G.L---
Original letter can be seen on our files.

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8-30-E

VITALITY OF INDIAN CULTURE

PROF. RADHAKRISHNAN ON NECESSITY OF SWARAJ

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Sanskrit Shahitya Parishat was held at the University Institute Hall on Sunday last (Aug. 25). Professor S. Radhakrishnan presided. There was a large and distinguished gathering of eminent Sanskritists, including Pandits Ananta Sastri, Vagabat Sastri, Dinabandhu Shahitya Sastri and others.

Prof. Radhakrishnan in the course of his presidential address said:—

"I may tell you that time and again it has been told through thousand and one platforms that our culture, coming down, as it does, from a great past, has not enabled us to save ourselves from the present unhappy state of our being. And we are called upon to transform ourselves, if we are to gain salvation in the physical and spiritual world. And to-day we are greatly obsessed by political and economic considerations. But when we ask ourselves—"What is it that we are going to do by political power? What is it that we want political freedom for?"—the answer to that problem is—"India has a mission. India stands for a great idea and we want to have freedom to express ourselves to develop ourselves." That is why political freedom is necessary for us.

TO PRESERVE OUR SOULS.

If, therefore, Swaraj is necessary, it is much more necessary to have the Swaraj of our own self, of our own individuality. Apart from that, no amount of political power can help us. It is obviously impossible for us to gain political freedom unless we have been ourselves great. But look at the present situation. Everybody points to external organisations points to our economic and political failure. I may tell you, however, that no nation ever made any kind of progress if it did not have a soul. If we are dead, no power on earth can help us. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary for us to preserve our souls, if we want to improve ourselves.

CULTURAL PATTERN.

It is also necessary for us to cling to our traditions. It takes centuries to produce a history. It takes centuries of history to produce a tradition. And it takes centuries of traditions to develop what we call, a typical, cultural pattern, a typical individuality. And if through so many years of life and experience, we have been able to develop a characteristic type of mentality, a particular kind of cultural genius, can we lightly set aside a civilisation so rich and fertile?

Therefore, I belive that this Sanskrit Parishat has got an important function to fulfil at the present state of our development. It is its function not to behave like an antiquarian. It is its function to tell us what the sources of the strength and vitality of the Indian culture, are."

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ADDRESS TA I. L. P. SUMMER SCHOOL

SCATHING INDICTMENT OF LABOUR GOVT.

Disappointment at the achievements of the Labour Government during the past two months was expressed by Mr. James Maxton, M.P., chairman of the Independent Labour Party, in his address at the opening of the party's Summer School at Digswell Park, Welwyn, Herts, in mail week.

Mr. Maxton said that he believed that the Socialist movement was now at a very crucial perid in its history. He was inclined to feel that both among the politicians and in other places there was a widespread belief that by something other than Socialism—something that would not involve such a drastic change in existing conditions—the worst social evils could be removed and that Socialism was something which must be attained by easy stages.

For six or seven years the I. L. P. had been trying to get the Labour Party to accept the view of "Socialism in our times," but they were as far off doing so as ever, and the fact that a Labour Government had accepted office had put further back still their possible acceptance of that view. The I. L. P. was not prepared to wait for centuries for Socialism, nor to wade through blood to a better social order, but, if they examined the Labour policy they would be depressed about the realization of their hopes. "Has any human being benefited," he asked, "by the fact that there has been a Labour Government in office during the past two months? I can think of nobody except two murderers who were reprived." While the politicians were endeavouring to deal with existing problems he said, capitalism was creating more problems, and the way in which British and American capital were being sent to other countries was creating conditions which would bring about crisis after crisis.

LABOUR AND COTTON.

The Labour Government found itself almost powerless to do anything in the crisis in the cotton industry in Lancashire. The basic trouble was that those who owned and controlled the industry made rent and profits a first charge, and the livelihood of the workers was a secondary consideration. It was necessary to cut at the root of a system which enabled the fruits of labour to go to those who did not labour. The I. L. P. said that four essentials, land money, transport, and power, ought to be transferred at once into the hands of the people. To-day that was not regarded as practical politics. "I make the charge against Socialists generally," said Mr. Maxton, "that they add their voice to the voice of the multitude, which says it is impracticable to do to-day the things they assert they believe. We should reverse that process, and be extremely critical of the actions and inactions of the Labour Government. That is the first essental of honest politics. I see no value in remaining silent and adopting an uncritical attitude because a Labour Government is in office."

If the wealth of this country was equitably distributed, he said, there would be a tolerable income for everyone, but even in the Socialist movement there was a body of opinion which said that to give people an income whether they were working or not was to demoralize them. "I and other M. P.'s for industrial divisions are ashamed to face our constituents because we do not believe that the promises we gave in the name of the Labour Party are being fulfilled; even when adequate allowance is made for all the difficulties of circumstance."

Asked what he would have done if he had been Prime Minister during the past two months, Mr. Maxton replied that he would have seen that the unemployed had an adequate allowance; admitted Trotsky to Great Britain; recognized Russia at once; reestablished the housing subsidy on its original basis; and raised the school age so that it would take effect during his period of office. The Government had not done all it could have done, even in a minority position.

Mr. Bernard Shaw inquired whether it would be practical politics for the Government to appoint a strong commission to inquire into the condition of the cotton industry in Lancashire and the extent to which it was over-capitalized. Could the Government take into its own hands the reconstruction of the companies.

Mr. Maxton replied that the Government could put into operation the Emergency Powers Act. It was obvious that reconstruction of the cotton industry was absolutely essential from a capitalist point of view, but he would prefer that the Government took the bigger step and decided that the cotton industry was ready for socialization.

EAST AFRICAN DEPUTATION TO SIMLA

SIR PURUSHOTAMDAS TO ACCOMPANY

BOMBAY, Sept. 2.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Vice President of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association has been nominated by the Association to accompany the East African Deputation to Simla where they will wait on the Education Department of the Government of India on September 10. The deputation will leave Bombay on September 6 arriving at Delhi on the afternoon of the next day and after addressing a public meeting, they proceed to Simla the same evening. They intend to submit to the Government of India a written memorandum dealing with common franchise, the proposed federation, also the land policy, educational and medical facilities and the employment of Indians in the higher administrative services. Thereafter the deputation will tour the Punjab and the United Provinces.—A. P.

'IS WORSHIP A BRAHMIN MONOPOLY?"

NON-BRAHMIN YOUTHS ASSERT THEIR RIGHTS

MASULIPATAM, Sept. 2.

Serious communal tension has resulted in the district owing to the bold act of a band of non-Brahmin youths in a village here, Pennakur by name, where they entered a temple and performed worship to the image with their own hands without the knowledge of the Brahmin priest belonging to the temple. The incident has aroused sensation all over and a report has been made to the Raja of Challaplle, the trustee of the temple, against the youths. An open letter has been addressed to the Raja Saheb by the above youths in addition defending their conduct and questioning the monopoly of the Brahmin priests to perform worship in Hindu temples.—Free Press.

PT. JAWAHARLAL ENTERTAINED

(From A Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Sept. 2.

H. H Thakore Saheb of Rajkot gave a grand garden party to Pandit Jawahirlal Nehru on Saturday evening, at Hazar Palace. Sir P. Pattani and many prominent persons were present.

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONER.

The fifth and last political prisoner of Gondal, Mr. Haji Ajij was released on Saturday by Thakore Saheb of Gondal, and now all political prisoners are released.

SCHOOL BOARDS' PRIMARY EDUCATION CONFERENCE

THIED BANDRA SESSION.

Bulletin of No. 2 of the above Conference is as under:—

(1) Principal K. R. Kanitker of Fergusson College and Chairman, District School Board, Poona, has kindly consented to preside over the 3rd Session of Primary Education Conference. (2) The Conference will be held in the Bandra Municipal Town Hall, Waterfield Road on Saturday and Sunday 28th and 29th September 1929. (3) School Boards, and all persons interested in Primary Education are requested to send in their suggestions in 'definitely' worded resolutions which they intend to move in the Conference, by the 15th September 1929, to Mr. Hiralal M. Desai, B.A., the Chairman of the Working and Reception Committee of the Primary Education Conference

A TIMELY WARNING

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika," writes under the above caption:—

Mr. Kelkar's presidential speech at the Provincial Hindu Conference at Dacca is a clear vigorous exposition of the need of the Hindus, as a community, for protection from the disrhptive forces within and the danger that threatens it from without. It is also a timely warning in view of the insidious move that has been made to unsettle the communal settlement in the Nehru Report. We had occasion to notice with regret that even the great leader whose name the report bears had in a fit of mistaken generosity while giving his blessing to the efforts of Mr. Brelvi and others to rally Moslem nationalist opinion, given the hint that some of the very important communal settlements in the report might yet be unsettled. We had recorded our strong protest against it. Since then Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has also been moving to get Mr. Jinnah to support the report of rather to get the report to support Mr. Jinnah. As we pointed out then, the cure of communalism was not more and more pandering to it. Almost in language indentical to that used by us Mr. Kelkar has said in connection with the Moslem demand for excessive representation that "the appetite has been sharpened by what it has fed on for the last ten years."

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TILAK MEMORIAL FUND

Report of Work Done by Committee

The Committee at its meeting held on the 19th June resolved to make a concentrated effort of door to door collections in the whole month of July observing it as the Tilak Memorial month and with this end in view distributed pamphlets in English, Marathi and Gujrati giving an idea of the proposed memorial organised a band of volunteers, advertised by means of wall posters and notices in several newspapers. As a result of this propaganda the Committee collected Rs. 19568/3/3 in cash and promises of Rs. 6049 up to the date of this report excluding the promised donation of Rs. 10,000 by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. The total amount comes to Rs. 35,617/3/3 as against the minimum estimated amount of Rs. 40,000/-.

APPEAL TO THE WEALTHY.

The Committee takes this opportunity of heartily thanking all the volunteers and workers who helped to make up this amount. The efforts of Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh and Mrs Avantikabai Gokhale deserve a special mention as they are responsible for a contribution of Rs. 2939/ and Rs. 729/ respectively till the date of this report. The door to door collection through the volunteers has now been practically stopped and on the final settlement of the account of this collection some more amount will come to the hands of the Committee; but the work of approaching wealthy and prominent people will continue and the Committee has every confidence that the figure will not only reach the minimum but will exceed it and reach the figure of Rs. 60,000 which will be necessary for a really artistic statue deserving of the name of the great patriot Lokamanya. This anticipation of the Committee will however be fulfilled only if the class of wealthy and prominent people who are to be approached will respond liberally to the appeal of the Committee and pay their highest quota as a mark of their appreciation of the late Lokamanya.

The minimum of Rs. 40,000 was arrived at by a rough estimate on the advice of the Committee's honorary Architect of Rs. 4000 for foundation Rs 6000 for about 15 ft. high pedestal and Rs. 25,00 for 9 to 10 ft high bronz statue in standing or lecturing position and Rs. 5000 for being paid to Bombay Municipal Corporation for the upkeep of the statue.

THE SCULPTORS.

Encouraged by the amount so far collected and promised which is approaching the above minimum the Committee has now begun its further work of preparing plans, obtaining Government's formal permission for an extension of ground already sanctioned (Government's general permission for erecting a statue on the present site was already obtained over 2 years back) requisitioning clay or plaster models from the sculptors and giving final order etc., and within a couple of months' time the public will have the pleasure of knowing that the order has been finally placed. It is known to the public that the Committee has approved of a panel of six Indian sculptors from this Presidency i. e. (1) Mr. Mhatre (2) Mr. Vagh (3) Mr. Karmarkar (4) Mr. Kolhatkar (5) Mr. Talim and (6) Phadke, all renowned sculptors in Maharashtra and the order will go to one out of these six.

THE REAL NEED.

The Committee is desirous that the total amount should reach Rs. 60,000 as suitable panels on three or four sides (representing three of the principal qualities of the late Lokamanya such as love, labour and sacrifice) which ought to be put up would cost about Rs. 6000 and the balance would be required for other artistic decorations and other contingencies too numerous to mention. The Committee hopes that the public will realise the importance of this work and liberally contribute to this Fun to keep alive the memory of Lokamanya Tilak.

SUGGESTIONS CALLED FOR

The Committee has appointed as its Honorary Architect Mr. C. M. Master M.A., A.R.I.B.A. Government Assistant Professor of Architecture, to prepare plans and supervise the work when under construction and also appointed a panel of artists to advice the Committee on the artistic features of the models of the statue. The Committee will welcome any suggestions that may come from any of the contributors to the Fund or from the public. It must however, be made clear that the Committee have definitely decided upon a Bronze Statue in consultation with the sculptors but any suggestion for any other form that the Memorial should take such as that of erecting a Tilak Ghat on Chowpaty as suggested in the Vividh Vritta of the 18th instant will receive consideration only if the collection reaches such a large figure to leave balance sufficient for the purpose.

WORK OF VOLUNTEERS.

To facilitate the organising of volunteers and the payments of their collected amounts, the Secretaries have opened a temporary office in the premises of the Brahman Sabha a central place for the purpose, and the Sabha deserves our thanks for the facilities and conveniences extended to us free of any charge. The volunteers and other workers came from all classes and sections and it is they who deserve the major portion of the credit for the Memorial. Tickets for small contributions and treasurers' receipts for big donations or direct payments to the Treasurers have been given and all contributors over Rs. 5/ have been duly acknowledged in the "Nava Kal" from time to time.

OPERATION OF ACCOUNTS.

The collected amount has been placed in the Central Bank of India Ltd. in the name of the Fund the account to be operated jointly by the two treasurers Messrs. B. F Bharucha and Manilal D. Nanavati, Solicitor whose facsimile is printed on all tickets issued for collection. The Committee has recently resolved to keep Rs. 15,000/ on a three months' fixed deposit to earn a higher rate of interest.

The Committee claims from the indulgent public a more liberal responsee to its appeal, since it is anxious to erect a befitting memorial on the Chowpati sands.

THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee which was formed in a public meeting held on the 1st of August 1925 consisted of the following members: —

1. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, 2. Maulana Shaukat Ali Messrs. K. P. Khadilkar M. R. Jayakar Suab Quereshi 6. Vithalbhai J. Patel 7. B. G. Kher, 8 P. G. Sahasrabudhe, 9 J. B. Patel and 10. S. L. Silam and the following gentlemen were co-opted subsequently from time to time:—

Messrs. K F Nariman B G Horniman, 3. H. P. Mody; 4. Joseph Baptista, 5. D. D. Sathaye, 6. S. A. Brelvi, 7. C. R. Athavle, 8. S. K. Pupala, 9. G. V. Deshmukh, 10. N. D Savarkar, 11 M. B. Velkar. 12 Jamnadas Dwarkadas, 13 B. A Wadke, 14. K. H. Vakil, 15. A. G. Puntambekar 16 Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, 17. M. D. Nanavati, 18. B. F. Bharucha, 19 Velji Lakhamsi Nappo and 20. Jamnadas M. Mehta.

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'LIBERTY'S" COMMENT ON MR KELKAR'S SPEECH

"Liberty" writes:—

The main obstacle to a just and equitable adjustment of communal relations is, according to Mr. Kelkar, the narrow and fanatical outlook of a section of Indian Moslems who still cherish the dream of a pan-Islamic empire from Constantinople to Calcutta. While it will be generally conceded that a narrow, fanatical outlook is the main obstacle to communal understanding, we are afraid impartial onlookers will hardly admit that a narrow communal outlook is the monopoly of any particular section or community. Whatever be the truth, it is scarcely fair at this late hour to revive the pan-Islamic bogey and try to frighten Hindu nationalists back to the communal fold. Mr. Kelkar would have us believe that the Indian Mahomedan, not content "with the havoc that has been caused to Hindu society during the last ten centuries," is still "aspiring to overrun India once more freely through the corridor he has proposed to build from Constantinople to Calcutta!" And in proof of this rather astounding proposition, Mr. Kelkar has no other arguments to offer than the exaggerated demands made on behalf of the Moslem community in India by a few self-styled communal leaders who are in nine cases out of ten but the instruments for mischief in the hands of an alien bureaucracy. Any one who has any grasp of the real situation in Islamic countries like Arabia, Persia, Turkey or Afghanistan need scarcely be told how utterly ridiculous at the present day is the dream of a pan-Islamic Empire. Mr. Kelkar knows as well as anybody else that neither Ibn Saud, nor Riza Khan, nor Kemal Pasha nor even Baccha-i-Saquo will go out of their way to pander to the foolish fancies of a few half-crazy fanatics and that those among Indian Moslems who really care for political freedom will sooner or later realise that the safest and most honourable course for them is to make a common cause with the rest of the nation and curtail their exaggerated and unjust, communal demands.

It is scarcely fair to hold the Mahomedans responsible for "the havoc that has been caused to the Hindu Society during the last ten centuries." The plea which Mr. Kelkar himself has set forward for a reorganisation of Hindu Society is ample proof thereof. If Hindu Society could not withstand the onslaughts of the Pathan and Moghul invaders, it is because it was a house divided against itself, because the bulk of the Hindus suffered from social disabilities which were too irksome to be borne and because the religion of the Prophet promised them a redress of those social wrongs.

BEAUTIFUL BAGH CAVES IN GWALIOR STATE

—:o:—

RESIDENCE OF BUDDHIST MONKS IN ANCIENT DAYS

Mr. Mukul Dey, Principal of the Government School of Art, Calcutta, described the Bagh caves in Gwalior at the Indian Museum. The beautiful caves which was once the residence of Buddhist Monks have now become the haunt of tigers.

Mr. Mukul Dey explained that there were nine caves in all, each one a bihara, for, curiously, there were no chaityas in this series as at Ajanta. Some of the caves comprised square monastic halls with cells and stupa chapels in the rear, which served both the purposes of biharas and chaityas. The whole frontage of the group extended over 750 yards and the excavation took place between the fourth and seventh centuries A.D. Many of them were now in a ruinous condition.

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES.

The best frescoes," said the lecturer, "are to be found in cave 4; but unfortunately they are fully exposed to weather of all kinds, as the verandah has broken away. With the help of my coolies I cleared away the huge stones collected before the wall and began to trace the drawings. I then made the interesting discovery that these paintings, considered so perfect, are not really quite finished.

"There are groups of various kinds telling stories of ancient times, the subjects of which are not exactly known. First, a queen, grieving, is surrounded by her maidens in a palace chamber and two blue pigeons all cooing on the top of the roof. Towards the right, the king is holding a discussion with "viksbus' and monks.

"In the next part is a group of beautiful dancing girls, led by two foreign-looking men, probably Persian guests in the Indian king's court a very frivolous subject for a Buddhist monastery. Over a garden wall, men on horse-back and others are looking at this dancing party. Elsewhere processions of elephants, rushing through gates and cities, and scenes in an Indian forest-home under the wooded river bank all speak of a bygone civilization.

"I have two theories to account for the unfinished state of these frescoes: first that they were abandoned when it was discovered that these hills, formed as they were of soft sand-stone, were unsuitable for a permanent Buddhist monastery; secondly, that during the fifth century A.D. one of the great Hun Kings of Western India, foiled in his ambition to become a Buddhist emperor, destroyed more than 1,600 Buddhist stupas, monuments and monasteries in revenge for being mocked at by the priests.

SAVED BY JUNGLES.

"This would also explain why such temples as these 'caves' with their wonderful living quarters, schools and art galleries should have been deserted. In face of frequently invasions, the true worshippers disappeared from the land, but by good fortune the caves escaped destruction from the various invaders for the jungle closed around them.

"It is not thanks to man but thanks to Nature that the traces of this great art remain. Day by day the traces, so wonderfully preserved for over a thousand years are becoming fainter, but there is yet time to place on record a permanent memorial of what still remains. A great album of coloured collotype reproductions of the treasures in the various caves would be an invaluable gift to the world. It is essentially necessary that true and faithful reproductions of these frescoes, paintings by great living artists should be made and hung in schools, colleges, museums and public places."

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THANA MUNICIPAL BOARD'S RESOLUTION

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Sept. 1.

A meeting of the General Board of the Thana Municipality was held yesterday in the evening in the Municipal Hall when Mr. D. M. Damle, the Vice-President of the Municipality, moved a resolution that the National Flag of India should be hoisted over the Municipal Hall whenever the meetings of the General Board were held in the Hall. The proposition was seconded by Mr. S. M. Abhyankar.

Khan Bahadur Dr. Moos opposed the resolution. He was of opinion that the Municipality should wait till the Simon report was out. It was likely that India would be granted Dominion Status and then the Municipality would be justified in passing such a resolution. Mr. Patel seemed to be in a compromising mood and said that both the Union Jack and the National Flag of India should be hoisted side by side on the Municipal Building. However, it is a matter for congratulation that the resolution was passed by a majority.

Teheran.—General Kerim Agha Khan Buzerjumheri has been appointed Minister of Public Works.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER

—:o:—

MONSOON ACTIVE IN BURMA.

POONA, Sept. 2.

The monsoon is active in Burma, the United Provinces, Rajputana, central parts of the country, the North Deccan and Konkan. Conditions are unsettled in the north Bay of Bengal.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, East Central India, Central Provinces, East Rajputana, Konkan, and North Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma. Orissa, United Provinces, West Central India, the Punjab Hills, West Rajputana, South Hyderabad and Madras Deccan; while a few falls have occurred in Assam, Bengal and Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair one and a half inches; Victoria Point five; Tavoy two; Chittagong and Cuttack a half; Roorkee, Mussoree and Dehra Dun three; Chanda one and a half; Jubbulpore, Bahrich and Indore one; Kotah one and a half; Dalhousie one; Mahableshwar one and a half and Karwar one.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in Lower Burma and extend in United Provinces and the Punjab.

Heavy rainfall warning: Rainfall is likely to be locally heavy along the Punjab and Kumaon Hills during the next 36 hours.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

September 2

Rainfall at—	Colaba.	Fort.	J. J Hpl
	Point		
During 24 hrs. ending 8 a. m.	0·03"	0·10"	0·18'
Total Since 1st June to date	47·81	66·62	53·3
Total for the cor. period '28	75·43	105 52	80.75
Total for the cor. period '27	56·51	71·72	56 2

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

Sept. 2.

Reneral Remarks.—The monsoon is active in the United Provinces, Rajputana, the central parts of the country, the north Deccan and the Konkan. Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India, the Central Provinces, east Rajputana, the Konkan and north Hyderabad and local in the United Provinces West Rajputana South Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in the Bombay Deccan. Skies are clear in the west Punjab, Baluchistan and Sind, lightly to moderately clouded in the east Punjab, north Madras Coast and southeast Madras, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in parts of the west United Provinces and Rajputana, and drier in southeast Madras. Temperatures were below normal in Baluchistan. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 101degs. at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend in the United Provinces and the Punjab.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hours on the 2nd September 1929.

Station	Rainfall
Allahabad	0.32
Cawnpore	0.10
Agra	0.45
Mainpuri	0.78
Bikaner	0.21
Jaipur	0.83
Kotah	1.37
Neemuch	0.06
Indore	1.02
Akola	0.28
Amraoti	0.23
Kandwa	0.12
Saugor	0.61
Jubbulpore	1.20
Nagpur	0.80
Chanda	1.37
Ratnagiri	0.17
Marmugao	0.58
Karwar	0.93
Ahmednagar	0.29
Poona	0.01
Mahabaleshwar	1.45
Sholapur	0.05
Bijapur	0.06
Aurangabad	0.07
Nizamabad	0.11
Hyderabad	0.15
Mangalore	0.08
Cochin	0.02
Trivandrum	0.09
Cuddapah	0.14
Cocanada	0.08
Colombo	0.01

Sept. 2.

Amritsar. Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Ferozepore Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Multan.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well. Lands for rabi sowing being tilled.

Delhi.—Seasonable. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Cotton arrivals expected early middle September. Food grains doing well.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore.—Cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable. Irrigated cotton plants showing bolls. Unirrigated cotton plants in flour. Crop prospects generally good.

Beawer.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like rain. Cotton plants in flower.

Amraoti.—Continues cloudy. Rain general over district. Cotton plants making good progress. Crop prospects improving.

Khamgaon.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants in flower. Food grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants in flower. Cotton plants slightly damaged by drought. Cotton crop accounts less favourable. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Jalgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Broach.—Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants healthy.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Bhavnagar.—Cotton plants healthy

Barsi.—More rain wanted generally. Rain so far insufficient for agricultural purposes. Cotton plants seriously damaged by drought. Cotton plants want more rain. Sowing of food grains backward. All crops suffering from little rain.

Sholapur:—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Hubli.—All crops suffering from little rain.

Bellary.—Drought still continues. Unusually hot. Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causing anxiety Rabi cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain. Only two annas of kharif crops expected at present.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 2-9-1929:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.799 inches (.023 above normal.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.033.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.2 degrees (0.1 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.4 degrees (0.8 above normal))

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 82 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W-N-W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 223 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 34 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 8.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.03 inches

Total rainfall during the month 0.22 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 18.50 inches.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Sept. 2.

Our Market has ruled steadier today and Prices both Ready and forward have are improved by about half an anna. To-morrow being Amavasya, Kanta in the local market will remain inactive.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazaar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13/1 per cwt.

Transhipment Ready Rs. 7/12 per F. B. H.

S S. Howra Ready Rs. 7/11/6 per F. B. H

Shipment July Ready Rs. 7/11/6 per F. B. H.

Shipment Aug.-Sept Ready Rs. 7/11/9 per F. B. H

Shipment Oct.-Dec. Ready Rs. 7/14/6 per F B H

Shipment Jan-March Ready Rs. 8/1/6 per F B H

Tone:—Steady

OILS & CAKES.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

The Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 541/ per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565 per ton.

Cocoonut Cake Ready Rs. 147 per ton.

YOUR LIFE READING

Please write the date and time of birth or the time of writing the letter The future for one year will be intimated to you giving details for every month Charge for one year Rs. 2; for five years Rs. 7-8-0. 5 questions about futurity Re. 1. V. P. charges As. 4.

"SWADESAMITRAN", Tamil Daily of Madras, writes:—This is the Astrologer who predicted the exact future.

GANDHI JOTHISHA NILAYAM, Tirattani (Chittoor Dt.), Madras Presidency.

TOWN ELECTRIFICATION AT JUNAGAD

—:o:—

ENTIRE SCHEME PAID FOR FROM STATE FINANCES

(From a Correspondent.)

JUNAGAD, Aug. 31.

Junagad presented a picturesque spectacle on Monday night when the Hon'ble Colonel Keyes, Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India performed the inaugural ceremony of the town electrification scheme at Junagad. The hall of the Bahadurkhanji High School was packed to its utmost capacity with the leading Bhayats, Amirs, Officers and gentry of Junagad in addition to several European guests and a sprinkling of ladies. Precisely at 7-30 p.m. Colonel Keyes arrived with His Highness the Nawab Saheb, and was requested by His Highness to perform the inaugural ceremony, in the course of which he said:—

NAWAB SAHEB'S ADDRESS.

The entire scheme including all new wiring and re-wiring of all State buildings and institutions as well as the street lighting of the Municipality has been paid for from State funds and it is estimated when finally completed to cost the best part of seven lakhs of rupees.

The fact that the State has been able, conveniently to spare large sums of money for such enormous schemes and projects, in the last five years some of which are already completed, and others which has been taken in hand, speaks volumes for not only the admirable and economical management of State finances, but also for the excellent manner in which the State has been administered generally.

I will now request you Sir, to honour us by declaring the Sheikh Mahamad Electric Works open by switching on the lights.

SAVE SIND FROM DIRE DISTRESS

—:o:—

SHIKARPUR SEVAK SAMAJ'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS

Mr. Chandoomal Naoormal, Secretary, of the Shikarpur Sevak Samaj, writes:—

"Devastation by floods, destitution, disease, and death seem to stare the people of Sind in the face, and a very grave danger is threatening the unfortunate Sind, from all the sides, at present. It is not a single calamity, but a combination of calamities unprecedented in the history of Sind. At this opportune moment, Shikarpur Sevak Samaj, Nagdevi Street, Bombay, has started the Sind Relief Fund and the generous public of Bombay are sincerely appealed to contribute very liberally and provide an immediate relief to the poor destitutes of Sind.

It is rumoured by some fellows, that this Samaj is helping only Shikarpur, but the public are warned against this rumour the funds are being collected for the whole of Sind, and that the major portion (of the contributions, amounting about to Rs. 26,500/- received by this time), is already distributed and remitted to the several affected centres in Sind (the details of which have been many times published through these columns) for rendering immediate help. The arrangements to send our own volunteers is under consideration, who will be ready to go to Sind, very soon.

The people willing to send help, can remit through any of the following places:—

1. Secretary, Shikarpur Sewak Samaj, Nagdevi Street, Bombay, P. 3; 2. Seth Mangoomal Chelasing, Bankers, Barbhai Muhla, Bombay, P. 3: 3. Seth Begraj Tahilram, Bankers, 7, Dhanji Street above Diamond Association, Bombay, P. 2; 4. Seth Wadharam Tejbhandas, Commission Agents, Champa Gali, Vithal Vadi, Bombay, P. 2; 5. Seth Tejbhandas Udhavdas, Piece-goods Merchants, Bibijan Street, Barbhai Muhla, Bombay, P. 3; 6. Seth Pokardas Menghraj, Piece-goods Merchants, Naraindhurn Street, Bombay, P. 3.

SATARA DIST. AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

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A public meeting of the citizens of Karad was held on Aug. 29, under the presidentship of Mr. Batane to form a Reception Committee and to elect President of the Satara District Agricultural Conference to be held shortly at Karad to protest against the unjust enhancement in the land revenue assessment in the Satara District.

CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS SIND FLOOD RELIEF FUND

"In response to the Appeal of Sree Shikarpur-Sevak-Samaj of Bombay, the Committee of the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association in aid of the sufferers affected by the recent floods in Sind have contributed a sum of Rs. 500/- out of the reserve fund collected from its members for such purposes.

REGISTRATION OF DENTAL PRACTITIONERS

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BOMBAY MEDICAL COUNCIL RECOMMEND DRAFT BILL TO GOVT.

A draft bill for the registration of dental practitioners in the Bombay Presidency was passed and recommended to Government by the Bombay Medical Council at an ordinary meeting of the Council held at the Secretariat on Monday noon. Col. F. P. Mackie presided.

The following members were present at the meeting: Sir Temulji B. Nariman, Lt. Col. R. Row, Sir Nusserwanji Choksy, Dr. Dinshaw M. Gagrat, Dr. Y. G. Nadgir, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Dr. Joseph Benjamin and Capt. N. H. Kulkarni.

HOMOEOPATHIC DEGREES.

The first item on the agenda was the consideration of the case of Mr. H. K. Ghose, a homoeopathic practitioner of Bombay, who described himself as an M.B. In 1928 the Government proposed launching a prosecution against Mr. Ghose under the Indian Medical Degrees Act on two questions, (1) whether Mr. Ghose had used the letters "M.B." after his name prior to the coming into force of the Indian Medical Degrees Act of 1916 by virtue of any degree, diploma or certificate, and (2) whether he had been granted a degree of "M.B." by a body qualified to grant Homoeopathic degrees.

The Council investigated the case and found that the diploma was granted to Mr. Ghose by the Central Homoeopathic College, Calcutta in 1919 after the passing of the Indian Medical Degrees Act in 1916. On the question as to whether the Central Homoeopathic College was a body qualified to grant degrees, a letter was addressed to the Principal of the said College at Calcutta, but he did not reply. An attempt was then made to obtain the desired information from the Council of Medical Registration in Calcutta without success. The Bombay Council therefore came to the conclusion that the College had no authority other than its own for granting diplomas.

In accordance with the opinion expressed by the then Solicitor to Government that Mr. Ghose should be given time to rectify the error, the Council addressed a letter to Mr. Ghose warning him to desist from using the letters "M.B." which implied that he held a degree of Bachelor of Medicine granted only by recognised authorities after practice and qualification in Western medical science. After some correspondence Mr. Ghose agreed to drop the title "M.B."

The Council therefore disposed of the case in moving the undermentioned resolution:—

"That a copy of correspondence with Mr. Ghose be communicated to Government with an intimation that on the facts now elicited and having regard to the opinion of the Solicitor, no action under the Indian Medical Degrees Act appears to the Council to be necessary.

Dr. Gagrat said that as there was difference of opinion between the present solicitor to Government and the former one on the question of the prosecution, it was in the interest of the profession that the point as to whether prosecutions could be launched in cases similar to the above should be made clear. He therefore moved the following rider to the resolution which was accepted: "But taking into consideration the difference of opinion between the present and the former Solicitor to Government opinion of the Advocate-General be obtained on the question."

DISPENSARIES AS SHOPS.

The Council then considered the representation of medical practitioners of Panvel (Kolaba District) stating that the Panvel Municipality had served them with notices to pay shop tax including their dispensaries as shops, and asking the Council whether dispensaries could be classed as shops and taxed.

The Executive Committee of the Council came to the conclusion and resolved that Government be moved to exempt dispensaries from the operation of the particular bye-law of the Panvel Municipality.

Dr. Beniamin proposed and Capt. Kulkarni seconded that the recommendation of the Executive Committee be adopted, which was done "nem con."

DRAFT BILL FOR REGISTRATION OF DENTISTS.

The Sub-Committee appointed by the Council submitted a draft bill for the registration of dental practitioners in the Bombay Presidency. Sir Nusserwanji Choksy proposed and Capt. Kulkarni seconded that the draft bill as altered by the Committee appears suitable and should be submitted to Government with an expression of concurrence in views of the Sub-Committee as to the Agency which should undertake the registration of dentists and the incidence of cost of the working of the Act. The resolution was adopted.

With regard to the question of recognition of degrees granted by certain American Universities the Council came to the conclusion that the case of each University should be considered on its merits as applications were received.

Mr. Joseph Bocarro was reappointed Registrar of the Council for the ensuing year.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIAN MANUFACTURERS

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YOUTH LEAGUE'S SWADESHI BAZAR

Encouraged by the greatest success of its first Swadeshi Bazar which was held in April last at the Jinnah Hall, the Bombay Youth League has decided to hold another Bazar this month (September). It will be bigger and better than its predecessor. Owing to great rush for stalls on last occasion the Swadeshi Bazar Committee of Youth League, was compelled to refuse the applications of a large number of Swadeshi manufacturers and dealers. Anticipating a similar, perhaps a greater, demand for stalls, a much more spacious site has been taken.

The Swadeshi Bazar will open on Saturday (21st inst.) and continue till the 2nd October, on which day falls the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. The opening ceremony will be performed by some well-known All-India leader.

The Swadeshi Bazar Committee has already appointed a number of sub-committees and these various sub-committees have set themselves to in right earnest. The Entertainments Committee which includes Mrs. Perin Captain Miss Khorshedbanoo Naoroji, Miss Shirin Jeejibhoy and Miss Jer Bhesania, is arranging each day of the Bazar an attractive and varied entertainments programme. These are bound to draw large crowds.

The Decoration Committee is looking to the artistic arrangement of the premises. The Propaganda Committee is arranging to print by thousand effective and telling handbills and leaflets, full of forceful statistics.

A large number of volunteers are being enrolled to look to the proper arrangements. The lady members of the Youth League are taking a keen interest in the Bazar, and it promises to be even a greater success than the previous one. Applications for stalls from genuine Swadeshi manufacturers and all enquiries should be sent to Mr. Yusuf Meherally, Hon. Secretary, Swadeshi Bazar, Youth League, Hughes Road, Bombay.

NIRMAL BROTHERHOOD LEAGUE

—:o:—

(From A Representative).

NIRMAL, Sept. 1.

At the initiative and with the kind and valuable suggestions of the Executive Engineer of this District Mr. Rai Lokendra Bahadur, an association styled as the Brotherhood League has been formed by the members of the staff of the Osmania High School, Nirmal with the sole and object of uniting into one body, all persons above the age of ten, irrespective of caste or creed, and arousing and developing in them broad-hindedness and feelings of brotherhood. The objects of Associations show that this Association will not in any way and under any circumstances, concern itself with politics, and it will try in however small a measure it may be, to drown communal feelings in the deep gulf of Social Service. It is earnestly hoped members of different castes and creeds will, like the members of one undivided and indivisible family, live together in peace and harmony and prove what a united body composed of members well-knit together by common rights and obligations, is capable of achieving.

G. I. P. WORKERS' MEETING AT AKOLA

—:o:—

Under the presidentship of Mr. R.M. Pendse, a meeting of the Railway workers was held at Akola in the station compound on Friday last.

Mr. Pendse, President, dwelt in detail upon the necessity for organisation amongst the workers and impressed on them, that the Union was the only way for placing their hardships before the Authorities. Thereupon the President declared another mass meeting to be held on 16-9-29 under the chairmanship of Mr. Ruiker of Nagpur, and the meeting dispersed

PRESIDENT PATEL SPEAKS OUT

—:o:—

were placed on the admission of visitors.

There was a good attendance in the House so far as the official benches were concerned. There were many new faces, but there were too many absentees among the front benchers on the non-official side, prominent among them whom were Pundit Motilal Nehru. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN.

Punctually at 11 a.m. the President took the Chair after which new members were sworn in, who were cheered as they proceeded to their oath of allegiance. The new members sworn in included Messrs. Price, Porter, H. P. Mody, Stewart, Smith, B. F. Mullah, Sir Frank Noyce, Messrs. Totenham, V. K. Iyengar, S. N. Roy, Tintu, R. S. Bajpai, Covernton, Ferrars, R. S. Sarma and Winterbotham.

During question time, in reply to Mr. Gayaprasad Singh, Mr. Crerar said that no action has yet been taken under the Public Safety Ordinance. Mr. Gayaprasad amid non-official cheers asked what was then the necessity for passing the Ordinance. Mr. Crerar replied that because no action has been taken under it did not prove there was no necessity for passing such a legislation for most often, the passing of such a legislation acts as a deterrent to miscreants.—Free Press.

After the usual question hour, replying to the short notice question of Dewan Chamanlal, the Home member said so far as Public Safety Bill was concerned, the President's ruling on it stood. As for the question whether the Government contemplated to bring any other measure to deal with the situation which made it necessary, it all depended on the contingencies about which no definite statement could be made.

At this stage, on Mr. Neogi's short notice question, the Law Member said the Government were not prepared to lay the correspondence that had passed between the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the subject of the amendment of rules and they were not aware of any constitutional lawyer was consulted on the matter.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT.

The President then made a statement which contained the correspondence that had passed between him and the Viceroy with regard to the criticisms which he made in addressing the joint session of the Indian Legislatures in last April with regard to the ruling which the President gave on the subject of the discussion of the Public Safety Bill at Delhi

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

After the President's statement, official business was taken up. The Report of the Select Committee to amend the Transfer of Property Act was presented and the following bills were introduced. Bills to amend the Indian Railways Act 1890. The Income Tax Act 1922; the Law relating to the sale of goods; Section 178 of the Indian Congract Act 1872; the Indian Boilers Act 1923; the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881; the Conbonement Act 1923; the Calcutta Pilots Act, 1859. Bills to be provided for the levy of cess on soft coal despatched by rail from the collieries in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa were also introduced. The House then adjourned till to-morrow.

ASSISTED EMIGRATION SCHEME

—:o:—

SOUTH AFRICAN WHITES ANXIOU TO GET RID OF INDIANS

By Mail

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 12.

The outstanding fact of the Assisted Emigration scheme launched under the Cape Town Agreement is that there is a great decline in the number of persons availing themselves of the scheme. The last year saw an enormous drift of the Indian population towards India, but the present year there is a lull which is not pleasing to the Union Government whose only aim is to secure a decrease of the Indian population. Only 810 Indian (348 males, 155 wives, 161 boys and 146 girls) have left South Africa during the first six months of the current year ending 30th June.

In this connection, in the Union House of Assembly, Mr. C. D. Gilson (South African Party) asked why only the amount of £70,000 had been set down for the Indian repatriation?

SATISFACTORY RESULTS

Dr. D. F. Malan, (Minister of Interior) said that last year £85,000 had been set down, but had not all been used. It was not right to speak of the Assisted Repatriation scheme as a failure. It had been in force on the new basis, only 18 months, and 6,890 Indians had left.

Mr. Anderson: They are beginning to return.

Minister of Interior: Only four have returned. It was anticipated that a number would return but not more than 5 per cent; and the number that had returned were not more than 1/2 per cent.

NOT SATISFIED WITH AGENT GENERAL'S SPEECHES

Mr. L. D. Gilson (South African Party) said that probably the most important part of the Indian Agreement was that portion dealing with repatriation. He would like to ask the Minister of the Interior whether he was satisfied with what the Indian Agent-General was doing in this respect. He himself had carefully read the many fine speeches made by Mr. Sastri and Sir Kurma Reddi, but there was not one word in any of them referring to repatriation—not one word of advice or encouragement to return to their own country. Was the minister satisfied with that position?

Mr. D. F. Malan (Minister of Interior) replying to the debate said that "the Indian Government was in a difficult position, and if the Agent General for India went round the country advocating repatriation, it would defeat the object of the Capetown Agreement, because, the Indian would feel that there was a stigma on them."—Free Press.

"PILLORYING MR. SEN GUPTA"

—:o:—

IS IT DUE TO COMING ELECTIONS

COMMENTS OF "ENGLISHMAN"

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

While Mr. Kiranshan ar Roy, Secretary, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, has sent to the press a long statement containing the correspondence that passed between him on the one hand and Mr. Sen Gupta and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the other in order that the public may know that the present Executive of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee neither welcomes nor desires a warfare, open or otherwise, with Mr. Sen Gupta in connection with his statement at a meeting at Howrah complaining that the "Congress authorities are shamefully banning the people from entering the Congress only because they did not belong to a certain group or party."

COMMENTS OS "ENGLISHMAN."

The Political Correspondent of the "Englishman" writes this morning: "To anyone versed in Bengal politics, the statement has only one meaning—it was an allegation that Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose and his satellites were attempting to "pack" the electorate which will in November elect the new Bengal Provincial Congress Committee." He adds: If my reading of the very interesting political situation is correct, the present attempt to pillory Mr. Sen Gupta is due more than all else to the insecurity of the present Bengal Congress Executive as to the outcome in the ensuing elections to the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee in November.—A. P.

MASS AGITATION MUST TELL

—:o:—

MR. JOS. A. DIAS PRESENTED WITH ADDRESS

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Sept. 2.

"The rustle of a leaf of a book turned over by a single individual will be hardly audible, but a hundred thousand people performing the same action simultaneously, will produce a deafening noise. So, too, agitation by a single individual is like a voice in the wilderness, but this voice strengthened by a thousand others must be heard" This apt simile was uttered by Mr. Jos. Alex. Dias when replying to the congratulatory address presented to him yesterday evening at St. Martins' Hall Bandra.

A large circle of the friends and admirers had gathered together to honour Mr. Dias on his nomination as Justice of Peace. The address, read out by Mr. Joseph Gomes, Bar-at-law, detailed his brilliant career at school and college, followed by the equally successful calling as editor of the "Bombay East India." A glowing tribute was paid to Mr. Dias in connection with his able article in the Bombay Law Journal, in defence of Catholic principles in the question of the Indian Divorce Bill, and further stated it was an irony of fate that a case should recently arise involving the very issues then brought forward by him. The address also gratefully asknowledged his services in the Double Jurisdiction wrangle.

Mr. Dias in reply thanked his numerous friends for the honour and paid a tribute to the Jesuits to whom he owed the education which had in a great way raised him to the present status. In acknowledgement of that he donated the purse, presented to him, to the Jesuit institution in Bandra. He then touched upon the importance of making concerted agitation in order to achieve any object, by the appropriate comparison of the rustling of leaves of a book by a crowd.

After light refreshments, the guests departed.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 3 1929

PRESIDENT PATEL SPEAKS OUT

Lord Irwin's Amende Honorable

NO INTENTION OF CENSURING PRESIDENT'S RULING

Dignity of Assembly Vindicated

IRWIN-PATEL CORRESPONDENCE

An Unfortunate Incident Closed

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

On the opening day of the Legislative Assembly's Autumn Session, President Patel made a statement communicating to the House important correspondence between himself and Lord Irwin:—

He said: "I desire to make a statement on a question concerning the dignity and independence of this House, and the authority of the Chair which arose out of the address delivered in this Chamber to the members of the Central Legislature on the closing day of the last session by the Governor-General. As Hon'ble members are aware, it has been my constant endeavour since I have been elected to this chair, to uphold the dignity and independence of this house and the authority of the chair to the best of my capacity. I have always maintained, and will continue to maintain, so long as I am in this Chair, that the House and the Chair are, subject to the Constitution, supreme within the four walls of this Chamber, and I would be unworthy of the confidence reposed in me by the House if I failed on any occasion to raise my voice in protest against any action which in my view seemed to challenge or undermine that supremacy.

LETTER TO VICEROY.

I accordingly thought it my duty to address the following letter to His Excellency the Viceroy on May 8 last:—

My dear Lord Irwin:—It was with considerable pain, surprise and sorrow that I listened the other day to your address to the two Houses of Indian Legislature. Of course, it goes without saying that your Excellency is entitled under the constitution to summon the members of the two Houses at any time for the purpose of addressing them, but I am quite clear that Your Excellency's action in utilising the occasion for criticising the Chair's ruling is not only unprecedented and calculated to affect both the dignity of the House and the authority of the Chair, but also constitutes in my opinion a departure from constitutional usage and traditions, for these reasons, it is impossible for me to acquiesce in the course Your Excellency has thought it right to adopt. Such a precedent might be repeated by your successors, and it is my duty as President of the Assembly to enter my strongest protest against it as soon as I can. The only question I am considering is, whether I shall be right in marking down my protest now by a communication to the Press, or whether, I should not wait till the Assembly meets, and do so more appropriately from the Chair of the Assembly. Perhaps Your Excellency will agree that though we have in the past more than once differed on matters relating to the Assembly, such differences have never been publicly displayed.

A MATTER OF REGRET.

It is a matter of regret to me that Your Excellency should have departed from that practice. The proceedings of the Assembly would have disclosed that there was, to say the least, room for honest difference of opinion. The person occupying Chair had, in the circumstances and in the situation that arose, to interpret rules and lay down procedure as best as he could in the exercise of his undoubted powers, and you yourself were frank enough to admit in your address that the only appropriate person to interpret in either House of Legislature the rules under which it works, is the President of the House himself. In a matter of interpretation of rules and standing orders the only safe guide is to go by their language. Your Excellency will agree with me that I could only proceed on rules and standing orders as they stand at present, and according to the best of my lights and could not go in search of 'original intention' apart from language of rules. While so it is somewhat surprising that in more than one place your Excellency refers to yourself and to your Government not being satisfied as to my interpretation being in conformity with original intention, the emphasis laid by your Excellency on my interpretation not being in accordance with original intention, on my ruling being calculated to interrupt work of House, and upon legislature being prevented from forming its own judgment on question whether or not it could usefully conduct its debates, the reference to technical difficulty created by my ruling standing in the way of your sharing the responsibility of protecting ordered State with the legislature, the intention announced in your Excellency's address that the proper authority will so amend the rules as to prevent the President of either House from impeding the progress of legislation, all these appear to me, in the circumstances and in context, nothing short of a censure passed by your Excellency upon my ruling SOLE AND FINAL AUTHORITY.

I need hardly point out that under the rules and standing orders I am the sole and final authority on all questions relating to an order arising in the House and if my conduct is to be impugned it can only be impugned by a direct appeal to the House upon a notice of motion properly given when a straight issue would be laid before the House and amendment be moved which shall test the judgment of the House. In no other manner and by no other authority could the ruling of the Chair be subjected to any criticism or censure within the Assembly Chamber of which I am President. Such indeed is the sanctity attached to the rulings of the Chair by constitution and convention. For obvious reasons I do not desire to embark on a discussion of the merits of the point of order before the House though I still maintain that I was right in the ruling which I gave and that it was the only possible ruling consistent with the fundamental right of free speech and debate of Members of House and with the House functioning as a deliberative Assembly. It is not my purpose and indeed it is not within my province to deal with the question as to the necessity for any amendment in the rules, nor am I concerned with the point as to whether the occasion warrants such an amendment. I need hardly point out that the fact of your Excellency having to fall back on your powers under section 72 of Government of India Act in circumstances that have happened neither enters into the merits of this communication nor could it be an element in the decision I arrived at on the point of order. I write this because it is possible that your Excellency might not be in this country when I make my statement and I thought it was proper that I should let you know my intentions. Since you made your speech I was searching for some precedent from proceedings of Parliaments of Dominions in support of your action and I am in position to inform your Excellency that never before has any representative of the Crown, such as you have, chosen to criticise any ruling of any Speaker of any of Parliaments of the Dominions in the matter in which you have criticised my ruling. Yours sincerely. (Signed) V. J. Patel.—A. P

President Patel continuing said: "On May 15. I received from His Excellency the following reply:

VICEROY'S REPLY.

Dear Mr. Patel. His Excellency has received your letter of 8th May and desires me to thank you for the courtesy that prompted you to acquaint him with your intentions The action which you have felt impelled to take is based upon the assumption that in his address to the Legislature. His Excellency passed criticism or censure upon your ruling. His Excellency feels that there has been in some quarters misapprehension both of the purpose of his address and of the language which he employed to give expression to it, and, therefore, welcomes this opportunity of making plain in greater detail the precise implications of the action he thought it his duty in very difficult circumstances to take. Without entering into the question of merits of your ruling, which, as you correctly point out, are not now in issue, His Excellency desires me to say that it was no part of his intention by his address, as indeed, within the House he would consider it improper, either to criticise the ruling you had given or pass censure upon you for it, and His Excellency regrets that his words should have been so interpreted by yourself or others.

AN INEVITABLE INTERPRETATION.

Such an interpretation in the circumstances in which address was delivered was perhaps inevitable, but His Excellency wishes me to make plain to you and through you to the Assembly his entire concurrence with your view that within the House it is the President, subject only to the House itself in the established form as indicated in your letter who is the sole and final authority under the rules and standing orders on all questions relating to order that may arise His Excellency indeed, defined his position in his address by emphasising that in his view the only person qualified to interpret within either House the Rules under which it works was the President of the House concerned. His Excellency accordingly desired to confine himself to pointing out the practical results that followed from the ruling and to stating action which in his view was imposed upon himself and upon the Government for the proper discharge of their own responsibilities.

VICEROY SHARES ANXIETY.

I am desired by His Excellency to add that he fully shares your anxiety to maintain the dignity of the House and the authority of the Chair. He earnestly hopes and has no doubt that such hope is entertained by the President, that the passage of time may see gradual establishment around the Chair of the Assembly in constitutional conditions of Indian Legislature of such a body of tradition as has in the sphere of the House of Commons enabled each of a long line of speakers to be successively accepted as impartial guide and trusted friend of all sections of the House. To this end His Excellency trusts that he and the President may continue to co-operate.

Since His Excellency has made it clear that it was not his intention to criticise your ruling he does not feel it necessary to discuss the arguments which you adduce upon the subject of Dominion precedents.

As regards the question you raise as to whether you should make your position known by the publication of your letter and of His Excellency's reply through the Press or by direct statement in the Assembly, His Excellency would suggest that the more convenient course would be that you should read to the Assembly on as early a day as convenient, your letter to him and his reply. His Excellency feels that the matter is one in which all members of the Assembly are directly interested and that it would be proper that correspondence should be directly presented to them.—Yours sincerely (Sd.) CUNNINGHAM.

DIGNITY VINDICATED.

President Patel continued: "I breathed a sigh of relief when I read that reply which in my opinion constitutes a sufficient vindication of the dignity and independence of the House and authority of the Chair which I thought had been seriously assailed. The Governor-General has here made it plain that he had no intention of criticising or censuring the ruling. He has also said that he would consider it improper for him to do so within the House. And more than that His Excellency has expressed his entire concurrence with that part of my letter which defines the position in this respect that within the House it is only by the House itself that a ruling of the Chair can be subjected to criticism and censure.

His Excellency has further made it clear in the reply that in the circumstances in which the address was delivered such an interpretation on his words as I and others have put was perhaps inevitable and he considers it regrettable that his words should have been so interpreted. In view of what His Excellency has said I am convinced that it was not his desire to establish a precedent deregatory to the dignity of the House and I am sure the House would agree with me that the incident must now be treated as closed.

I desire to state in conclusion that nothing has pleased me more in His Excellency's reply than the sincere expression of his anxiety to see the establishment in this country of the best parliamentary traditions and conventions and to cooperate with the Chair for that purpose and I needly hardly assure His Excellency and his Government that I fully echo his desire in this respect."A.P.

Public Safety Bill

DEWAN CHAMANLAL'S QUESTION IN ASSEMBLY

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

Dewan Chamanlal asked a short notice question regarding Government's intention relating to the Public Safety Ordinance legislation.

Sir James Crerar replied that Government were advised that President's ruling was still operative and precluded Public Safety Bill from being taken into consideration. Meanwhile Public Safety Ordinance was in force and future course to be taken by Government depended on contingencies which could not at this juncture be determined.—A.P.

LANDMARK IN HISTORY OF INDIA'S PARLIAMENT

President Patel has Won Battle Single Handed

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

Interviewed regarding the President's statement, Mr. G. D. Birla said: "Lord Irwin has done right to clear his position by stating that he meant no vote of censure on the President's ruling. This has considerably words the situation and quoting the President's eased—I would say that the matter is closed."

COME OUT WITH FLYING COLOURS.

Mr. S. C. Mitra, Whip of the Congress Party said:" The President has won the battle single-handed thought the people's representatives in the House were ready to go to any length to vindicate the rights and privileges of the Assembly. This is not the first occasion that the Bureaucracy tried their strength with the President, but the people's elect has every time come out with flying colours, Sir Basil Blackett, H. E. Commander-in-Chief and Sir James Crerar and lastly H. E. Lord Irwin all came into conflict with the President and had ultimately to yield. The Viceroy gracefully surrendered when he was out of the bureacratic environment in India. President Patel has shown on several occasions that Indians, if placed in a position of trust and responsibility can satisfy the highest ideals of independence and dignity.

A DECISIVE VICTORY.

Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhry, whip of the Independent Party said: "It is very satisfactory that the unfortunate controversy regarding the President's ruling has ended in a settlement so honourable to the Parties concerned. Mr. Patel has once again scored a decisive victory by vindicating the rights and peroragatives of the Assembly and its President who can safety be trusted to Champion boldly and vigorously its cause when need and occasion for it arrive. Lord Irwin has also enhanced his reputation for fairness by the graceful admission of the possibilty of misinterpretation of his address, and the House appreciates the feelings that rompted his reply.

A LANDMARK IN THE HISTORY OF INDIAN PARLIAMENT.

Mr. B. Das, whip of the Nationalist Party said:—"The Assembly heard with a sigh of relief that Lord Irwin is equally anxious with them to maintain the dignity of the Assembly and its President. Gratitude must go out to President Patel for the manner in which he watches to maintain the dignity of the House. His dignified protest against the Viceroy's criticism of his ruling will remain a landmark in the history of the constitutional development of the Indian Parliament. Lord Irwin's pious platitude rather illfits with his subsequent action as it was on his recommendations that the Secretary of State for India sanctioned the amendments of the Lelislative rules to curb the power of the Assembly and its President. The Viceroy may piouly express sentiments on democratic institutions, but we have to remember he is the representative of the Imperialist England, and his laest performance over the amendment of the Legislative rules has lost him the little trust he enjoyed in India.

"NOT EASY TO FORGIVE OR FORGET."

Mr. K. C. Neogi said: "I detect a note of regret on Lord Irwin's statement that he was led to make certain observations in his address to the Legislature in April regarding President Patel's ruling on the public Safety Bill. So far as personal aspect of the matter is concerned, this chapter may be taken as closed. But so long as the new legislative rule stands it is not easy either to gorgive or to forget."—Free Press.

"A DISGRACE TO BRITISH ADMINISTRATION"

Mammoth Protest Meeting of Jews in London

DR. WEIZMANN URGES FULLEST ENQUIRY

High Commissioner's Proclamation

LONDON, Sept. 2.

10,000 Jews from all parts of London attended protest meeting at Albert Hall presided over by Lord Melchett to voice their "feeling of horror and indignation at the massacre of the Jews in Palestine. 3,000 persons were unable to gain admission. The police had to intervene as crowds were storming the entrances. Eventually a number of overflow meetings were held near the hall.

Lord Melchett said they were witnessing the breakdown of the British administration almost unequalled since the Indian Mutiny. He did not wish to criticise the present Government who took what steps they could to remedy the situation but the position which had been allowed to arise in Palestine was a disgrace to any British administration.

Dr. Weizmann, President of the Zionist organisation, said that the matter called for fullest investigation into the whole manner in which the Mandate had been administered in recent years.—Reuter.

LATEST CASUALTY LIST.

Jerusalem Sept.—The latest official casualty list shows that 109 Jews, 83 Muslim and 4 Christians have been killed in Palestine. Six more Jews were discovered killed in Safed on Thursday.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROCLAMATION.

Sir John Chancellor, High Commissioner, has issued a proclamation referring in the strongest terms to the "savage murders of defenceless Jews regardless of age or sex" and declaring "my first duties will be to restore order and inflict stern punishment on those found guilty of acts of violence." Sir John adds that in view of the recent events he will suspend discussions which, in accordance with the promise he had given to the Committee of Arab Executive, he has initiated with His Majesty's Government regarding constitutional changes in Palestine.—Reuter.

GIVING EFFECT TO WHITE PAPER PRINCIPLES.

Sir John Chancellor in the proclamation says: I have returned from the United Kingdom and I have learned with horror of the atrocious acts committed by bodies of ruthless blood-thirsty evil-doers, of savage murders of defenceless members of the Jewish population, accompanied as at Hebron, by acts of unspeakable savagery. These crimes have brought upon their authors the execration of all civilised peoples throughout the world. All necessary measures will be taken to restore order and inflict stern punishment on those guilty of acts of violence, and I charge all inhabitants of Palestine to assist me therein. In order to stop mendacious statements recently circulated regarding the Wailing Wall, I, with the concurrence of His Majesty's Government, hereby make it known that I intend to give effect to the principles laid down in White Paper of 19th November 1928 after the methods of applying them have been determined.—Reuter.

ALL IS QUIET

PREVENTION OF ARABS ENTERING PALESTINE

LONDON, Sept.

The Colonial Office in a communique says that all is quiet in Palestine and the situation in the Transjordan frontier has definitely improved. The High Commissioner for Syria is reorganising and reinforcing the French military dispositions in the Southern Syrian frontier to prevent armed bands of Arabs from entering Palestine.—Reuter.

THE ASSEMBLY MEETS

NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

Without the formality of the opening address from the Viceroy, the autumn session of the Legislative Assembly opened to-day. There was a note of subdued excitement in the atmosphere on account of the rumour that gained currency the lobby that the President will make a statement regarding the amendment of the legislative rules. In contrast to the previous sessions, the galleries were rather empty there being not more than a dozen people occupying the visitors' galleries. This was on account of the restrictions which

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